

# THE MADOC MERCURY

## AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 246.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

### PIERCE, PARKER & CO., Real Estate Agents,

Office, opposite Royal Hotel, MADOC, C.W.  
WE OFFER FOR SALE a large amount of the CHOICEST MINERAL LANDS in Canada. These lands were surveyed from the Government Geological Surveys, and noted among the BEST Mineral Lands.  
Persons wishing to purchase

#### VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY.

Will please call and examine our LIST of LANDS located in the Townships of MADOC, MARMORA, and ELZEYR. MAPS, comprising a full Geological, and Provincial Land Surveyor's Report, together with Specimens of the ROCK from each Lot, furnished parties buying.

TITLES PERFECT. CROWN PATENTS accompany each Deal.  
SURVEYS made, Abstracts procured, and Taxes paid for Non-residents.

MINERAL LANDS and MINING STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.  
MADOC, July, 1867.

### Folding Window Shades. CAROTHERS, McGLASHAN & CO.

Manufacturers of Window Shades,  
(Next door to PARKER'S HOTEL, STIRLING.)

ARE NOW Prepared to Supply FOLDING WINDOW SHADES, of all Dimensions and Colours.  
All Orders promptly executed at the shortest notice.  
Stirling, August, 1867.

### To the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING Of the COUNTY of HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN.—Since the last general election for the Province of Canada, at which time I had the honour of receiving an expression of your confidence, changes, in no degree foreshadowed at that time, have taken place in the Constitution of the country, effecting a total revolution in our political organization. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the two Canadas have been united, by an Act of the Imperial Legislature, into "One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution [somewhat] similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom."

When the question of these great constitutional changes was before the late Legislative Assembly of Canada, I advocated a Legislative Union of the British American Provinces in preference to the Federation we now have, as the former would not only have been found a more economical form of government than the actual dual system of General and Local Parliaments, but in my opinion it would have been better both for purposes of defence and for good government: For, had the boundaries of the several Provinces been merged in a common Union, the inhabitants would have soon come to regard themselves as a united people, and the sectional issues which are already invoked would not have arisen. The imperfections of the present Constitution may, however, be amended by further Imperial legislation on the subject.

The Confederation Act being now the law of the land, it is the duty of all loyal subjects to accept it, that we may preserve and transmit the British principles of liberty which are incorporated in it, and that at an early date we may extend them throughout the British Possessions in North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As our future welfare will depend upon the wisdom with which the new Constitution shall be put in operation, I shall endeavour to secure under it—should I again receive an expression of your confidence—an administration of the government agreeable to the wishes of the people.

For the general course I shall deem it my duty to pursue, I may confidently refer you to my past Parliamentary career: The administration of the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald aimed at giving the country an honest government, with retrenchment in the public expenditure. I supported that administration. When it fell, the party you had condemned at the polls again came into power—I opposed it. A Coalition was next formed, which ignored the Liberal party of Lower Canada. I waited for the policy of this government. When it was announced, it was not satisfactory, and I voted accordingly.

At present I am inclined to regard the actual state of things with favour, and to allow the Government of the day to declare a policy, upon which I shall judge it; reserving a right to object to the personnel of the Cabinet.

The extension of our Foreign Trade, the encouragement of Agriculture, of Manufactures and of the Fisheries, and the speedy development of the vast Mineral resources of the Dominion, are subjects which should form prominent features in the policy of the General and Local Administrations.

I shall steadily bear in mind the undeveloped Mineral resources of North Hastings, in which I am so largely interested, and shall use, as heretofore, my best endeavours to bring them into public notice and under the influence of capital, that they may be

worked and rendered productive. From this point of view I have to condemn the action of the late Commissioner of Crown Lands in disposing of vast tracts of territory in the Riding and adjacent Townships, at a nominal value, and without conditions of occupation, instead of devoting them to the construction of Rail and other communication, tending to the development of the Mineral Region.

Private enterprise has likewise been discouraged by the Licensing system, and by absurd regulations governing mineral locations, which, together with the late mal-administration of the Crown Lands, has driven many enterprising and experienced miners from our country. In some instances, private rights which have been heretofore recognized, have been lately disregarded in a manner to destroy confidence in that branch of the public service. Public opinion, however, will hereafter be able to reach the management of that Bureau through the Local Parliament, under the jurisdiction of which it has been placed.

It should be the aim of a good government to make the Dominion of Canada a cheap country to live in. This would encourage immigration, manufactures and a home consumption for agricultural products. Such a government, should I again receive your confidence, I shall deem it my duty to support.

I have the honour to be  
Your obedient Servant,  
T. C. WALLBRIDGE.

BELLEVILLE, 22nd July, 1867.

### News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Active preparations are being made by the Board of Admiralty and the War Office for the expedition to Abyssinia to save the English captives. Sixteen steamers have been chartered to transport troops.

Aug. 30.—It is said that the government of France has given assurances of peace to Prussia.

Sept. 2.—The Foreign Office has issued a blue book containing the documents which have been filed in that department in the Alabama case, and this correspondence which has passed between the governments of Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the claims. The latest despatch in the collection shows what progress has been made in the controversy, and states the condition upon which the English government is willing to attempt a final settlement. The despatch is addressed by Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for foreign affairs, to Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, and is dated May 24, 1867. Lord Stanley informs Sir Frederick Bruce that England is willing to submit the claims of American citizens for damages caused by the Alabama, and all other similar demands on the part of the United States, to a commission of arbitration, if the claims of British subjects against the United States for losses suffered during the late war of the rebellion are likewise submitted to the decision of the same commission.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—While the Emperor Napoleon was temporarily delayed at Lille, yesterday, he made a short speech. He alluded to past reverses as dark spots on the horizon, and commented at some length on the pacific state of affairs in Europe. He spoke encouragingly to the people, and prophesied that the certainty of peace would give a great impetus to trade, while he blamed the directors of the public press for spreading unfounded rumours and creating general distrust, he himself, would do all in his power to recall confidence.

It is reported that a note from the French foreign office, pacific in its character, will soon be issued.

STUTTGART, August 30.—The Official Gazette of this city in its issue of this morning, contains an article denying that the subject of a South German band was discussed, or even broached at the recent conference at Salzburg.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—In a circular note the Sublime Porte announces to its ministers at foreign courts that the war in the island of Candia has been brought to a close, and that a general amnesty has been granted to the insurgents. The same note promises that many reforms will be forthwith introduced in the laws of administration of the island.

Sir William Napier has been appointed to command the expedition which is to sail immediately from India to rescue the British prisoners in Abyssinia.

### TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING Of the County of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN.—Having been solicited by a large number of influential Electors of this Riding to become a Candidate for Parliament, and having received the nomination of a Convention held at Madoc on the 18th instant, composed of Delegates from the Municipalities within the Riding, to represent the North Riding of the County of Hastings in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, I take this opportunity of announcing myself a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Election.

Confederation of the most important of the British North American Provinces having been established by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, it now becomes the bounden duty of every loyal and patriotic Canadian to give effect to the Constitution conferred upon the new Dominion.

As the Coalition Government of 1864 was established for a good and noble purpose, by the leading men of both political parties, and as the present Government has been formed with the intention of carrying out the principles of the late Government in regard to establishing the "Dominion of Canada" upon a firm and sound basis, I shall, if elected, give the new Ministry a fair and generous support so long as I consider their measures beneficial to the best interests of the country.

I shall also, if elected, be most happy to support measures that will be beneficial to the Agriculturist, the Manufacturer, and the Miner, and to retain our connection with the British Empire.

I believe the Crown Lands Department should be conducted in such a manner that great encouragement should be given to immigrants arriving among us. Free grants of land to actual settlers, and assistance in making the main lines of roads to the newly settled parts of the back country, would, in a few years, have a much better effect upon the wealth, population, and prosperity of the great Province of Ontario, than by a continuation of the system of attempting to derive a revenue from sales of such lands, thereby driving emigration from our shores to the United States.

As there is a large amount of government machinery to be kept in motion in the new Dominion, in proportion to our population, I shall at all times be opposed to extravagant expenditure, bribery, or corruption, and exert my influence, so far as my humble abilities will allow, towards the exercise of the most rigid economy in all the departments of the public service.

My residence and interests being within the Riding I wish to represent, may be a guarantee that I shall be true to your interests, and I shall, when not in Parliament, be constantly among you, ready and willing at all times to hear suggestions, and to lay before the Government such measures as may be for the best interests of this constituency.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
G. H. BOULTER.

STIRLING, July 22nd, 1867.

# THE MADOC

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.  
A Weekly Journal of Local and General  
Interest.  
Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two  
Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, strictly in  
advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE  
FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

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| Each subsequent insertion, per line | 0 02     |

All Communications for the MERCURY to be  
addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



## THE MADOC MERCURY

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

### Representation of North Hastings.

For the House of Commons.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE, Esq.  
MACKENZIE BOWELL, Esq.

For the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.  
G. H. BOULTER, Esq., M.D., Warden.  
STEPHEN REED, Esq.

### North Hastings Election.

Polling days, Monday and Tuesday, the 9th and  
10th of September, at the Town-Halls of the res-  
pective municipalities.

The Nomination of candidates for the representa-  
tion of North Hastings in the Legislative Assembly  
of Ontario, and in the House of Commons of the  
Dominion of Canada, took place at the hustings in  
front of the Town-Hall, Madoc, on Saturday, the 31st  
of August.—At half-past twelve o'clock, when there  
were about 200 persons present, the Returning Offi-  
cer, A. DIAMOND, Esq., said it was time for the pro-  
ceedings to commence.—The writ for the election of  
Members of the Legislative Assembly, and the Re-  
turning Officer's commission were accordingly read,  
after which nominations of fit and proper persons  
were called for. After a brief pause,

Mr. A. F. Wood nominated, and Mr. S. Vander-  
voort seconded, Dr. BOULTER, whose claims to sup-  
port were based upon the fact that he was the nomi-  
nee of the convention of delegates, as well as upon  
the general esteem in which he is held as an honest,  
upright and straightforward going man.

Mr. John G. Rhodes nominated, and Mr. N. Reed  
seconded Mr. STEPHEN REED, on the ground that he  
would make a useful Member, and that the interests  
of the farmers of the North Riding had to be con-  
sidered, and that a man who was part farmer and part  
mechanic was preferable to a doctor or a lawyer.

A poll was demanded for both candidates, and  
granted by the Returning Officer, who announced the  
polling place.—It was also arranged that none of the  
candidates should speak, until all the nominations  
were got through with; and the Returning Officer  
wished the candidates to make arrangements among  
themselves how long they should speak.

The writ for Members of the House of Commons  
was then read. On nominations being called for, a  
still longer pause than before ensued,—the advantage  
of a candidate having the last word being evidently  
kept in view.

Mr. JAMES ARCHIBALD nominated Mr. T. C. WALL-  
BRIDGE. He said that Mr. Wallbridge's actions were  
before the electors, and he would not enter on the  
merits or demerits of the two men who were candi-  
dates. But he wanted to say a word about the man-  
ner of conducting the election. He saw a good  
sprinkling of men from South Hastings present, and  
he wished to send them home prepared to speak of  
us of the North Riding as a civilized people. He  
therefore hoped Mr. Bowell's friends would give Mr.  
Wallbridge a patient hearing.

Mr. R. BARRY briefly seconded the nomination,  
expressing himself perfectly satisfied with the con-  
duct of Mr. Wallbridge as their representative.

Hon. BILLA FLINT, on coming forward to nominate

Mr. M. BOWELL, said it might be thought curious  
that he should come up there to nominate a gentle-  
man opposed to him politically.—(An elector making  
some remark about "turncoats," Mr. Flint rejoined,  
"Mr. McComber never turned his coat, because he  
did not know which side it was; while his (Mr. F.)  
coat had no buttons, so it could not be known whether  
he turned it or not."—He was not going to enter  
into all the reasons why he opposed Mr. Wallbridge;  
but he was a supporter now of a different person al-  
together from the person he supported last time.  
Then he threw all his influence—little or much—  
in favour of Mr. Wallbridge. Had he (W.) faithfully  
discharged his duty in not killing "my Railroad  
bill," he would not have found him (F.) there to op-  
pose him. In 1861, Mr. Bowell used all his influence  
to defeat him (the speaker); and in 1863 he did his  
best to defeat Mr. Bowell, and succeeded, which he  
regretted. He was opposing Mr. Wallbridge because  
he had deserted his duty, and turned traitor to our  
interests and those of North Hastings.—Mr. Flint  
then referred to his fly-sheet about the "Intelligence  
Falscheeds," which he charged the Messrs. Wallbridge  
with having reprinted and circulated without his  
knowledge or liberty, which he characterized as most  
disreputable, and nothing less than forgery. He then  
went on to say he knew no difference between Con-  
servative Bowell and Conservative Wallbridge, and  
that he had not turned his coat, for if the electors  
would fetch up a good Reformer, he would support  
him against any other candidate; but of the two be-  
fore him, he had no hesitation in saying he preferred  
Mr. Bowell. The Messrs. Wallbridge boast that they  
own 4,000 acres in the county; but he himself had  
as much, and more than that. If they had so much  
property, what had they done with it?—(An Elector  
—"What about the 5,000 acres?"—Mr. Flint replied  
that he bought it honestly and paid for it.—(A voice  
—"When rogues fall out, honest men get their own.")  
He knew that in supporting Mr. Bowell, he was going  
against the wishes of many of his old friends—"that's  
true,"—but he had much pleasure in nominating Mr.  
Bowell, and hoped he would be elected by a large  
majority.

Mr. Joseph Hogle, of Rawdon, seconded the nomi-  
nation.

Mr. W. M. JONES, in coming forward to nominate a  
gentleman from our midst—in preference to any one  
imported from the South—as a candidate for the  
Commons, commented strongly on Mr. Flint's inco-  
sistency in now supporting Mr. Bowell, after having,  
four years ago, charged him with crime after crime.  
Now we find that old gray-headed man whiffing  
about, simply because Mr. Wallbridge had offended  
him. He can get up no other charge against him  
except this—that "T. C. Wallbridge 'burked My  
Bill,'—the young imp! and for that I will crush him  
and drive him into obscurity."—After speaking of  
the present and prospective debt of the country, and  
the want of a cheap, honest government, he concluded  
his maiden speech, which showed he possesses the  
qualifications for making a popular public speaker,  
by announcing his candidate—Mr. JAMES McLEAN.  
The nomination was greeted with loud cheers and  
repeated roars of laughter.

Mr. E. D. O'FLYNN seconded the nomination.

Mr. O'Flynn nominated the Hon. LEWIS WALL-  
BRIDGE. Seconded by Mr. C. Grean.

Mr. G. D. Rawe nominated Mr. G. NELSON. Se-  
conded by Mr. John Tassie.

Mr. Neilson nominated Hon. B. FLINT. Seconded  
by Mr. A. F. Wood.

Mr. Emo nominated Mr. A. F. WOOD. Seconded  
by Mr. J. R. Ketcheson.

The nominations were then declared closed. A  
poll was demanded for Mr. Bowell and for Mr. Wall-  
bridge.

By the time the candidates were ready to speak,  
the number of persons present had increased to about  
400.—As the speaking continued up till half-past 6,  
a full report of the speeches would pretty well fill the  
pages of a first-class, full-sized daily paper; and as  
an ordinary condensed report does not do justice to  
such remarks as were made, we shall indicate merely  
the general "argument" of each speaker.

Dr. BOULTER, who spoke first, maintained that he  
had a better claim on the electors to represent them  
in the Local Legislature than the other candidate, as  
he (the Doctor) was nominated by a convention, while  
Mr. Reed, whose right to do so he freely admitted,  
had come forward solely on his own account; but  
he thought Mr. Reed should not enter the field unless  
he could show his judgment was better than that of  
all the delegates.—He referred to the changes which  
had been brought about by Confederation, and read  
over a list of the subjects which come under the con-  
sideration of the Local Legislature, and explained the  
means by which the expenses of the government of  
Ontario would have to be met.—The County Town

question was pronounced a bugbear.

Mr. STEPHEN REED said that he had as much right  
as the learned Doctor to become a candidate. His  
interests were in North Hastings, and he meant to  
stick to them. The men who had been in power were  
after him like a shark after a ship with a dead body  
on board. He had been asked who brought him out.  
He saw lots around him who had said to him that  
they all wanted a Member who was one of themselves.  
He was one of themselves, and it was not often that  
they got a farmer, but now they had a chance of  
getting a waggon-maker into the bargain.—Mr. Reed  
was repeatedly cheered in the course of his speech,  
which he said he had not studied before-hand.—Gan-  
tlemen might laugh at such a curious speech, but  
living in the backwoods, he was not to be frightened  
at ovals.—He replied promptly to questions that were  
asked about emigration, temperance, interest, &c.,  
and concluded by asking the electors to vote for him  
if they thought him the right man, never mind the  
stories that were told about him.—Three cheers  
were called for, and heartily given.

Mr. T. C. WALLBRIDGE spoke at considerable length  
on the subject of Confederation, and the Railway,  
and replied to the charges which have been brought  
against him during the campaign by Mr. Bowell, of  
voting in favour of a "new nationality," shirking the  
vote on the third reading of the money law, &c., &c.  
—When he had finished, a large number of persons  
left. Rain also began to fall, and this still further  
reduced the audience, so that when an adjournment  
to the interior of the Town-Hall took place, there was  
room enough for all who remained to hear the other  
speakers.

Mr. BOWELL, at equal or greater length, replied to  
Mr. Wallbridge, reading extracts from the journals of  
the House in support of his condemnation of his op-  
ponent's Parliamentary career. Hon. Mr. McDougall's  
letter to the effect that the Government declined to  
recommend a grant of land for the Railway, he  
disposed of by saying it was of no account, as Mr.  
Macdougall was a mere subordinate in the Cabinet,  
who has to do as he is bid by his "lord and master,"  
John A. Macdonald.

Mr. McLEAN, amidst continued applause and laugh-  
ter, made a few observations in favour of economy in  
the management of public affairs, and concluded by  
reading his last address.

The other candidates declining to speak on account  
of the lateness of the hour, cheers were given for the  
Queen and for the candidates, and a vote of thanks  
to the Returning Officer having been moved by Mr.  
Bowell, and seconded by Mr. Wallbridge, the electors  
quietly departed.

## Gold Mining Intelligence.

We mentioned, a fortnight ago, that mining opera-  
tions were being carried on in the immediate vicinity  
of the village, and that we should not fail to notice  
anything of importance in connection therewith as  
soon as it occurred. We are enabled to do so already.  
Mr. R. T. Gray having been fortunate enough to hit  
upon one of the most promising discoveries yet made  
in any part of the Quinte Gold Mining Division.  
This new mine is situated nearly in the centre of five  
acres, a portion of the farm of Mr. L. MacBeath,  
which Mr. Gray recently purchased. Only a few  
days' work has been done upon the location selected  
for sinking a shaft, and at a depth of a little less than  
five feet from the surface, a fine vein or reef of quartz  
has been reached, the extent of which has not yet  
been ascertained, but which occupies the whole  
width and depth of the shaft as far as opened at pre-  
sent. On visiting the spot on Wednesday afternoon,  
the size of the quartz lead was the first feature which  
attracted our attention. The next thing noticeable  
was that immediately after the cap rock is passed,  
the presence of mineral is distinctly visible in the  
quartz, in the shape of sulphurets, as well as the yel-  
low ochreous substance in which gold has been found  
in the Richardson Mine. There is, however, no ap-  
pearance of a "blow-hole" or "chimney," or of the  
burnt black substance which in some localities is con-  
sidered an "indication" of gold.—Mr. Wyckoff hav-  
ing courteously extended to us an invitation that we  
should at some time convenient to ourselves, examine  
the whole of the operations connected with an assay  
by his process, we availed ourselves of the opportu-  
nity afforded by the nearness of this mine to do so.  
He accordingly on Wednesday afternoon accompanied  
us to the spot, and leaving the choice of ore entirely  
to our discretion, broke off with a gad and a sledge  
hammer such portion of the solid rock as we selected.  
This was then taken to his office, and after being  
dried and partially roasted over a fierce charcoal fire,  
was put into a clean mortar, and thoroughly pulver-  
ized. The ore was then put into an ordinary frying  
pan, and still further desulphurized over the charcoal

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pounds having been treated in this way, was thrown into water, and boiled for such with such a proportion of quicksilver as is by the "process."—(We should here note Wyckoff called attention to the fact that the had been retorted, and therefore could not.) Having been sufficiently subjected to of the process, the mercury was removed pulverized and boiled rock, which at each operation had changed its colour. All this, but at last all the quicksilver was, so to covered, and ready to be put into the retort. The last part of the process, and when the taken off the fire, and in due time opened, the result, in the shape of a thin layer or unmixtable gold: This was carefully read being placed in the scales, proved to be in weight—showing that the yield per ton would be One hundred and four Dollars in weight. This we say is a really important discovery from which it was obtained is freely public inspection, and easily reached; and here, because Mr. Gray has no objection to interested in ascertaining the reality of the of gold in this locality, take specimens of the rock for themselves, and get it tested and by whom they please.—We will be admitted that this is new enough.

the West Riding, James Brown, Esq., of has been elected to the House of Commons, and Graham, Esq., of Sidney, to the Local

to Wednesday, 39 members of the House, who are supporters of the Government, elected, and only 2 Opposition. Of 36 of the Legislative Assembly already elected supporters of Mr. J. S. Macdonald's.

FOR BELLEVILLE.—Intelligence was re-onding night last, that a part of one of the just arriving from England, was to be at Belleville. Arrangements are being on proper buildings for their accommo-

Whom It May Concern.

HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the TOWN-HALL on MONDAY, the 15th, for the dispatch of business, at 10 o'clock, P.M.

**GLORIA GOLD MINES.**

These are situated on Lots No. 26 in the 9th con., 10th, and 28 in the 11th concession of Madoc. The first named, assays from rock on the surface July 31st, by Mr. Wyckoff, and one yielded at in silver, and \$8.40 in gold to the ton. The result of the 10th was \$14 in gold, from the surface. The lots are for sale, together with a few others in the concessions of Elzevir.

Apply to JAMES WHITE, Representative Gold Mining Co. Port Hope;—or to GEORGE McLEOD, Madoc Village.

will be disposed of on favourable terms,—at low down.

JAMES WHITE.

**DENTISTRY.**

ER will be in MADOC, punctually, on the 30th of AUGUST, 1867.—Those who wish Artificial Teeth in it to their advantage not to put off calling on the last of his visit, as, sometimes, changes re-

**Notice to Trespassers!**

hereby Given by the Undersigned, that all Per- Cutting Timber, or otherwise Trespassing on of Lot No. 1, in the Thirteenth Concession of will be PROSECUTED according to Law.

JOHN B. LUNDAY.

August 15th, 1867.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

HUNDRED DOLLARS to Lend on good Real Es- Apply to C. GREAM, Conveyancer, Madoc.

**Mineral Lands FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.**

ORES OF MINERAL LANDS For Sale, or to Lease, in the Gold Regions of MADOC and HASTINGS. Particulars, apply to T. A. MITCHELL, North Madoc,—or to M. B. MCGREGOR, Office over

th, 1867.

## ANNOUNCEMENT!

*On the First Day of September Next,*

WE SHALL CLOSE OUR BOOKS, AND DISCONTINUE THE CREDIT BUSINESS ENTIRELY!!

All Persons having OPEN ACCOUNTS, or UNPAID PROMISSORY NOTES, or JUDGEMENTS, are hereby informed that unless an Early Settlement takes place, all such Claims will pass into Court for immediate Collection, as no longer time can be granted.

**DEANS, GRAY & MCGREGOR.**

MADOC, 15th August, 1867.

### TO THE ELECTORS

**of the North Riding of Hastings.**

GENTLEMEN.—I beg to announce myself a Candidate for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

In order to carry into effect the new order of things brought about by the inauguration of the present state of political existence, you will soon be called upon to elect Members to represent you in the first General Parliament of the New Dominion, and also in the first local Parliament of its principal Province.

Personally I am well known to many of you, having lived, I may say, my lifetime in the Riding. My interests, which I have laboured long and patiently to secure, are all here. I have served in the Municipal Council for several years, and held offices of trust, and in every instance have endeavoured to retain the confidence placed in me.

Should I be elected to represent you, I shall go to the new Parliament untrammelled by pledges, promising to support only such Governmental, such votes, and such measures, as in my judgment will tend to the general welfare of the people, and give an impulse to this young rising country.

I shall endeavour to meet as many of you in the Riding as time and opportunity will allow, when I shall lay before you more fully my views on the questions likely to arise for future legislation. In the meantime, I would urge upon my friends to prosecute vigorously the canvass, believing that success cannot be achieved without labour and perseverance.

I earnestly solicit the votes and influence of every elector in the Riding, promising, if returned, to legislate for equal rights and privileges to all, irrespective of creed, party, or colour.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN REED.

Madoc, Aug. 1, 1867.

### County of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN.—Having received numerous solicitations from a large and influential body of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as a Candidate to represent you in the Local Legislative Assembly, for the North Riding of Hastings, I have consented to do so. As soon as the proper time arrives, I shall in my address make known my political views.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

JAMES MCLEAN.

Madoc, August 2, 1867.

### Mining Lands For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his FARM, of 200 ACRES, Lot No. 15 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, only two lots from the RICHARDSON MINE.

Apply on the premises to the owner

THOMAS THOMPSON.

**JOHN DALE,**  
**MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,**  
**MADOC.**

## Mineral Rights!

### FOR SALE OR LEASE,

PORTIONS or the Whole of LOTS 11 and 12 in the Thirteenth Concession of HUNTINGDON. The Quarts from Lot 11 has been assayed, and both Gold and Silver found.

For further particulars apply in writing to the Owner, R. R. FERRY, or to

CHARLES GREAM,  
Conveyancer and Land Agent, Madoc.

**MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN,**  
**CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,**

AND  
**PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,**  
MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.  
Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

**McLeod & Carre,**  
ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, DRAUGHTSMEN, and PATENT SOLICITORS,  
187 1-2, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

**McLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co.,**  
MADOC.

**William Baldwin Sullivan,**

LATE OF TORONTO,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. OFFICE—Next to A. F. Wood's, MADOC, C. W. Land and Mining Business promptly and carefully attended to. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, and other documents, prepared on the shortest notice.

**J. R. KETCHESON,**

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

**Mr. GREAM,**

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

**MISS DRISCOLL,**

**MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER**  
Stamping, &c. Cooper Street, Madoc.

**MEDICAL HALL.**

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

**C. G. WILSON,**  
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

**THE HASTINGS HOUSE,**

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Re-Painted and furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor

**FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,**

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

**WILSON'S DRUG STORE,**  
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

**Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.**

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the premises.

**The "New Dominion" Hotel,**  
Millbridge, Hastings Road.

GOLD-MINERS will find Every Accommodation at the "New Dominion."—Moderate Charges, the Best Liquors, Comfortable Beds, and Good Stabling.

A new name but the old stand, and the old attention to all friends.

ISAAC GOLDING.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

**CHADDER GOLD MINES.**—We continue to receive the most favourable reports from these mines. Some idea of their richness may be conceived from the fact that a party of five men, working in a hole or pit 14 feet by 6, sunk on lot 15 in the De Lery concession of the Seigneurie of Rigaud Vaudreuil, have taken out within the last eight days 40 ounces of gold, worth about \$700, making an average of \$87.50 a day, or \$17.50 each man per day. In other parts of the Seigneurie, preparations are being made by individuals and private companies, who have leased extensive mining claims from the De Lery Company, to carry on mining operations on a large scale, both on the alluvial deposits in the several streams and rivers which abound in the Seigneurie, and the numerous auriferous quartz-veins by which the Seigneurie is known to be reticulated. At several places out of the Seigneurie also, and more particularly in the Township of Jersey, extensive works are being carried on, to develop the rich auriferous deposits which are there known to exist.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

**OUR GOLD MINES.**—The news from the Palmerston Mine at Sherbrooke is most cheering. Mr. Snow, the manager, brought up on Monday last, a bar containing 606 ounces, which we saw at Huse & Lovell's. This was the result of 22 days' work of about 30 men. The quantity of quartz and slate crushed to produce this bar was above thirty-five tons. We learn from Mr. Snow that as the mine deepens the quartz becomes valuable. The Wellington mine is also yielding well; but for some time past additional machinery is being added, which may make the monthly return somewhat less than usual. We also learn that the New York Company, managed by Mr. Zewicki, is doing well. This Company has been working for some time without any very large return, but they appear to have hit the right spot at last. Last week they cleared up 20 tons, which gave about 230 ounces.—*Halifax Sun.*

**TRADE WITH CANADA.**—We learn that the demand in Montreal for the Cotton Warf manufactured by William Parks & Son, of our city, is such that the firm are able to dispose of every bundle they can manufacture during the next twelve months. The firm will probably extend their business considerably at an early date. We also hear that parties from Ontario or Quebec are in our Province buying up hides, for which they offer remunerative prices. Montreal capitalists have invested largely in the Coal Mines of Nova Scotia; and a steamer, to carry coal exclusively, is now on the route between Pictou and Montreal. Several lines of steamers are projected between the ports of the Upper Provinces and the lower ports, at least two of which will be in operation by this time next year. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island leather, if good, finds ready sale in Montreal. The same remark applies to Paper Collars manufactured in St. John. We might extend the list, and demonstrate that within only a few months wonderful strides have been made in the direction of Inter-Colonial Trade, to say nothing of the trade in flour, which has undergone a complete revolution. Under a judicious tariff, with the Inter-Colonial Railway constructed, and efficient lines of steamers on the Gulf we are satisfied that the progress of trade between the Provinces will astonish even the most sanguine Confederates.—*St. John Telegraph.*

An enormous meteor fell into Lake Ontario a few nights since, about twelve miles off the Niagara light-house. Captain Turner, of the schooner *Algerine*, on his arrival at Hamilton, reported that the meteor struck the water, with a loud explosion, not more than three hundred yards ahead of his vessel. From the brief time for observation afforded, Captain Turner estimated that the meteor was a body of about twenty feet in diameter. Expecting the vessel to be struck, his nervous system did not recover from the shock experienced, for many hours afterwards. The light was so blinding that the man at the wheel and another man on deck, fell prostrate and remained for some time completely stupefied with terror.

A meteoric stone, weighing 28lbs., has fallen in the parish of Almeley, near the town of Kingston, Herefordshire. It fell about midnight, during a recent storm, penetrating the ground to the depth of two feet four inches.

The following advertisement appears in the *Times*:—"A London firm acknowledges £3. in repayment of frauds, returned through a confession made to an English priest."

The Prussian fortress of Spandau is to receive a very considerable extension, and the arsenal and artillery workshops are to be on such a scale as to rival the Woolwich, Vincennes, or any of the largest military establishments in Europe.

The Prussian government is going to commence the execution of two strategic canals which are to connect, the one, the Weser and the Elbe, and the other, the Elbe and the North Sea.

The Swedish newspapers state that in the Kongberg silver mine a lump of silver has been found weighing 400 lbs.

It is officially announced that the Prussian Government intend to extend the telegraphic system to every town with a population of 1,500. The extension will first commence in the "province" of Saxony.

The extent of land under potato cultivation in France is 2,040,364 acres; in Austria it is 1,308,148 acres; in Ireland, 1,050,419 acres; in Bavaria, 649,735 acres; in Great Britain, 493,843 acres; in Belgium, 389,850 acres; in Sweden, 334,000 acres; in Holland, 265,987 acres; in Wurtemberg, 167,948 acres; and in Denmark proper, 69,176 acres.

The Abbe Migne has written a letter to the director of one of the Parisian schools denouncing the use of tobacco as injurious to the nervous system. The Abbe Moigno, who has a certain scientific reputation, and who is the editor of *Les Mondes*, coincides with his brother Abbe, and states, as the result of his own experience, that tobacco is productive of serious mental disturbance.

The Austrian journals have been for some time past insisting on the necessity of reducing the number of religious holidays. One of them states that, during the month of June last, the population of Pustertal, in the Tyrol, had fifteen days' cessation from work.

**WESLEYANS AND TOBACCO.**—During the examination of candidates for ordination at the Wesleyan Conference, a pledge was required from those among them who had used tobacco to abstain altogether from the practice for the future. Mr. J. H. Hargraves, of New Brighton, declined to give such a pledge, and defended his position, but after an animated discussion it was resolved to defer his ordination for another year. This decision, we are told, has caused some excitement, as the Wesleyan ministry contains a very fair average of habitual smokers.—*English paper.*

**MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.**—That the right of self-government is an inestimable blessing, and one which cannot be too highly cherished, or too carefully guarded, is a proposition which at this time of day is not very likely to be disputed. Men have fought and nations bled in the struggle to obtain this blessing, and yet to often the goal has only been reached; when culpable indifference or something akin to it, has allowed as it were the prizes to slip from the grasp—and nations and communities have drifted back to a state of things but little removed in point of general benefit from that which previously existed. This perhaps is not so much to be observed in the more weighty affairs of general government as in the offshoot of municipal institutions. That municipal institutions in themselves are of the highest value cannot be doubted. As adjuncts to the higher branches of government, and more particularly as exercising an educational influence in training men to the proper exercise of their political duties, their value is unquestionable; yet from various causes it is seldom that the full measure of good has been obtained from them, and in a great many instances there has been so much of positive evil developed, that many persons have lost faith in the system. This can scarcely be wondered at when we look around and see the results which in too many instances are apparent. Everywhere we meet the same bitter complaints of incompetency, extravagance, and too often corruption. Taxes enormously increased, public complaints treated with contumely, and judging from present appearance, but little prospect of improvement. The notorious extravagance and corruption of the New York municipality is world renowned, and there it has reached such a pitch that the whole constituency appears to be debased, and it is difficult to see how or in what way to set about amendment. Unfortunately there are not wanting indications among ourselves of a tendency which may have the effect of precipitating us on a similar course. From almost every municipality in the Dominion comes the complaint of increased taxation, and in many instances of corruption and extravagant expenditure. We do not wish to particularize or make invidious distinctions, but we are quite sure that most of our readers must admit the truth of the statement. Now it may, or may not be the case that these charges of extravagance and corruption are well founded, probably in many instances not, but so long as the impression exists, it is calculated to bring municipal institutions into something very like contempt, and to hinder the cause of progress and rational self-government. The remedy for all this lies with the constituencies, and more particularly with men of character and respectability within them. So long as men of that class persist in holding themselves aloof from civic affairs as something beneath their notice, so long will the offices be filled by men whose first consideration is to make money and influence for themselves, and by corrupting their adherents, to render their power permanent. Let then, men of character and standing be willing to identify themselves with and seek to perfect the working of our civic and municipal institutions before it be too late, and above all let constituencies be careful to give such men (whenever they can be induced to come forward) an earnest and discriminating support, and the grievances complained of will be speedily removed.—*Trade Review.*

## VARIETIES.

Time is money; of course it is, or how could you "spend an evening?"

"How do you mix your colours?" said a connoisseur to a great artist. "With brains, sir!" was the reply.

"There's no knowing one's friends till they are tried," as the warden of the penitentiary said when one of his cousins was placed in his keeping.

It is a good joke, just discovered, that at the ball given to the Sultan, the first quadrille was danced to the air of "Blue Beard."

A French author, speaking of the quickness and brilliant genius of the English, says that, in writing letters, the men, on any one subject, will fill pages; but, to the praise of the women be it spoken, they will write the same number of pages on no subject at all!

A Virginia negro boy, who professed to be dreadfully alarmed at the cholera, took to the woods to avoid it, and there was found asleep. Being asked why he went to the woods, he said, "To pray."—"But," said the overseer, "how is it that you went to sleep?"—"Don't know, massa, 'xactly," responded the negro, "but 'peot I must have over-prayed myself."

A Quaker, in his younger days, was in a stage-coach with a party of military officers. One of them, a pert, effeminate dandy, undertook to quiz the plain Quaker, and after some indefinite jokes, asked him at an inn where they stopped, to hold his sword for a minute, supposing he would consider it an abomination to touch it. The Quaker, however, eyeing the young man from head to foot, said, "As I believe, from its appearance, it has never shed blood, and is not likely to do so, I have not the slightest objection."

The common fluency of speech in many men and women is owing to a scarcity of words; for whoever is master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in speaking to hesitate upon the choice of both, whereas, common speakers have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them in, and these are always ready; so people come faster out of church when it is nearly empty than when a crowd is at the door.

Dr. Cummings has several times predicted the end of the world, and fixed the day for it to come off, but his predictions always are falsified—the world would, in spite of him, always roll on its accustomed course. The doctor now, however, is determined to atone for the past, and acknowledges that in his predictions he was mistaken. He says, in revising his calculations on which he based the announcement of the world's ending in 1867, he discovered that he had overlooked figures which add something like a quintillion of years to the race which this mundane sphere has to run. To see the real day of the end of the world, therefore, we must wait a little longer.

"HAPPY IS THE MAN," &c.—There lives in Lancaster, Penn., a German named Haeffler, 62 years of age, who has been the father of thirty-seven children. His first marriage took place in Germany, when he was 21 years of age; his first wife had seventeen children, four times triplets and twice twins. After her death he was married again, and had fifteen children by his second wife, seven times twins, and the eighth a single child. His third wife, still living, has so far presented him with only five children.

**UNPLEASANTLY SUGGESTIVE.**—Writing of the wines of the Cape of Good Hope, Dr. Druitt tells the following story:—"I was sitting at dinner one day next to the late Archbishop— from the Cape. I asked him the reason of the earthy taste in Cape wine. He replied, 'My dear sir, if you ever had seen the black fellows in the vineyard in vintage time, and how they make the wine, you would think earthy a very mild term indeed to apply to it.'"



# THE MADOC MERCURY

## AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 247.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1867.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

### News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

Sept. 6.—Recent despatches received from Alexandria seem to discredit the reports of the release of the English captives in Abyssinia. In the meantime preparations for an expedition to Abyssinia are progressing.

Sept. 7.—Advices from Candia report that the Turkish authorities interfered with an American vessel which was aiding the escape of Cretan refugees and compelled her to desist.

Sept. 7.—Francis Morris, of New York, has recently concluded here an arrangement with Capt. Pim, of the royal navy, looking to the establishment of a new interoceanic line across Nicaragua by railroad, connecting with steamers on the lake.

Sept. 8.—The report from Constantinople that the British captives in Abyssinia had gained their freedom, proves without foundation.

The Sublime Porte has again intimated to the European powers that it cannot admit of any intervention in the affairs of the island of Candia, and therefore absolutely declines to adopt the project for joint commission of inquiry.

DUBLIN, Sept. 4.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland today decorated with medals those members of the Irish police who distinguished themselves by their services during the late Fenian outbreak.

VIENNA, Sept. 4.—It is reported that Baron von Sturmer is maturing a plan for the sale of the church property in Austria, and for the payment of the accumulated indebtedness of the nation with the proceeds.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—M. Moustier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has issued a circular in regard to the conference recently held at Balbrunn. He states that the meeting of Sovereigns was merely one of condoleances over the fall of the Archduke Maximilian. To assure there was a general interchange of views on situation of European politics, but no alliance or combination was planned by the Emperors as has been stated.

It is stated that M. Druyn DeLuys will soon rejoin the French Cabinet. It is thought that he will be M. Moustier's place in the Foreign office.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The speech by the Grand Duke at the opening of the Diet, in which he had declared an alliance with the North German confederation, gives rise again to a feeling of uneasiness in the circles, and fears are entertained that the re-arrangements will be revived, and that questions arise which will disturb the tranquillity of Europe.

SEVASTOPOL, Sept. 9.—The delegates to the Peace conference arriving from all parts of Europe. The Russian delegation has arrived in this city. His reception most enthusiastic. In a brief speech he declared his purpose to move on Rome was unalterable, and that the plan of action, though deferred, would be carried into effect.

By Steamship.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Steamers City of Baltimore and Allemania, from Europe, arrived.

The Danish Minister of war made a speech at the dinner given by the Danish Military club, at which Crown Prince and Czarowitz were present, in which he declared that all his efforts had been directed to the formation of an organized, well equipped, enthusiastic army, to be in readiness when moment should arrive for reconquering the territories Denmark had lost. The King looked on during the delivery of this speech, and in the evening had half an hour's conversation with the minister of war.

It is reported that a marriage has been arranged between the Crown Prince of Denmark and the Princess of Sweden.

Spain's official despatches of the 27th state that thousands of insurgents in Catalonia have taken the oath of the amnesty and surrendered. The Spanish is quiet.

Greek loan has reached ten million drachmas. The portion has already been spent in the

purchase of vessels and war munitions. Three steamers were bought in England and two other iron-clads are ordered.

The expedition to Abyssinia is to consist of 2 regiments of the line, 8 regiments of native infantry, 6 regiments of Indian cavalry, and 2 batteries of Royal Artillery. The Viceroy of Egypt has been requested to furnish 5,000 camels for purposes of transportation.

Napoleon's speeches are represented to have had a tranquilizing effect in London. In Paris, however, his assurances were not equally appreciated.

The great iron works at Blaenau, South Wales, have stopped. Nine thousand persons are thrown out of employment.

### The Election Riot at Montreal.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—Though your useful little journal has for some time past gained for itself a widespread reputation as the faithful chronicler of gold news, yet the your exchequer has not sufficiently enhanced your reputation to enable you to keep up a staff of reporters representing your interests in widely extended localities. And in view of this, I now resolve to write for your reporter *pro tem.* and, as a spectator of the scene, give you *in extenso* the incidents belonging to the riot which took place in this city at the close of the election of the Hon. Mr. D'Arcy McGee for the House of Commons.

At a few minutes past five yesterday afternoon, it was announced to the guests of the "St. Lawrence Hall" that Mr. McGee was about addressing his friends from the upper window of the hotel, and your citizens of Montreal had assembled to the number of several thousand, and enjoyed the eloquence of the speaker for the space of half an hour. My pleasure at hearing Mr. McGee yesterday, invited me to attend at the Mechanics' Hall at six o'clock this afternoon, to hear his remarks allusive to his return as Member for Montreal West, for I felt certain that, flushed with success, his aspidochelone of that kind best calculated to call into play his superior powers of mind, and to develop the rich vein of humour which belongs to his characteristics as a speaker, and which does not fail to elicit a smile from the most dignified and grave of his audience.

Accordingly I proceeded towards the Mechanics' Hall by way of McGill street, but before reaching Great St. James street about a hundred men of rowdy appearance rushed past me, uttering anathemas against McGee too gross to bear repetition in this communication. I proceeded on to Great St. James street, and by dint of pushing, jostling, and worming my way through the crowd, reached at last the objective point. By this time the crowd had attained to a large number, and the rowdy element had been recruited largely by momentary arrivals from Griffintown. Quiet, gentlemanly men were approached by McGee, and asked to avow their proclivities for McGee at the peril of their lives! A gentleman of Montreal, with whom I was in conversation about the election, said, incidentally, that McGee was a loyal and talented man; whereupon a stalwart son of Erin seized him by the coat tail, and with a sudden jerk this appendage dissolved partnership with the coat proper, and my friend was presented in a costume so ludicrous that I could scarce forbear a smile, though I knew not but the next moment I should be the companion of his misfortune.

Mr. Ogilvie, the colleague and supporter of Mr. McGee, now advanced to the second story window of the Hall, and asked the crowd to grant to Mr. McGee as quiet and patient a hearing as they had accorded to himself a few days ago on the occasion of his own election, but loud cries of "No! No!" mingled with a general outburst, rent the air, so as to render it impossible for a public speaker to proceed. Mr. Ogilvie retired, and for a moment or two the agitators became less demonstrative. This momentary lull, however, was but the prelude to increased uproar, and when in a few moments Mr. McGee appeared at the window and opened his speech, the rioters gave a prolonged yell and simultaneously hurled at the

speaker and the windows of the building a perfect storm of missiles of stone, evidently accumulated for the purposes for which they were employed.

The riot now became general. The street was completely in the hands of the mob, and the wildest confusion prevailed on all sides. A rush was made for the entrance of the Mechanics' Hall, in order that Mr. McGee might be made the victim of their sanguinary vengeance, but Mr. McGee, Mr. Ogilvie, and others of the committee stood their ground most nobly, and repelled every advance until the police had consolidated their force, and a company of cavalry and a small number of the Guards had made their arrival. Ere the cavalry had reached the spot, a burly fellow a few yards from me exclaimed in a stentorian voice, "Drop your pebbles, boys, for the cavalry divs are upon us." This intimation was quickly followed by a storm of "pebbles," directed at the windows of the Mechanics' Hall, which were completely demolished, as were also the windows of Galbraith & Brown underneath it. One of the plate-glass windows of Molson's Bank also yielded with a crash to the pointed attentions of these "pebbles," and my own situation was now everything but desirable, and I began to reflect that a painful intimacy with the rocky formation of Montreal was not at all improbable, for specimens of rock as hard in character as the quartz of my own neighbourhood, at Madoc, threatened at every moment to make an impression upon me more forcible than polite! I was, however, compelled to face the music, for the crowd had closed in so densely that escape was impossible; but by dint of shrewd dodging my countenance remained intact.

During the melee, while the rowdies held empire, I observed a most villainous looking fellow, with upturned sleeves, wrench an umbrella from the grasp of a gentleman who stood near me, and exclaim, "It is out for noon, and I'm in for play!" He then deliberately belaboured the head of the owner of the umbrella, till the gentleman, overcome by superior brute force, sank exhausted to the ground.

The "accidents" of the riot I cannot recount, but I saw several gentlemen who, struggling manfully to resist the rioters, were at last overcome by exhaustion and loss of blood, and sank to the ground to be trodden under foot.

But this reign of terror, which had lasted over half an hour, was soon deprived of its vitality by the arrival of the cavalry, for a general stampede for Griffintown at once took place on the part of the rowdies, and the law-abiding citizens were permitted to separate unmolested by further acts of brutality.

It is generally known that Montreal is the only locality in the Dominion of Canada where Fenianism can claim any organized existence whatever. It is therefore satisfactory to know that Devil's-whose supporters included the whole Fenian elite of this city, who are said to have received material support from the "Brethren" over the border for the more successful prosecution of the cause, has been defeated by Mr. McGee, a person distinguished in Canada as an orator, and one who has lent his abilities to the cause of peace and good government, and endeavoured to mitigate all differences of race, language and religion.

I have written hurriedly on until my letter has reached a much greater length than I had at first intended it should attain.

Respectfully yours,  
JAMES DEANS.

Montreal, Friday evening, Sept. 6th, 1867.

SOUTHERN "HORACE GREELEY."—The Montgomery Sentinel says:—"Eight years ago, if Horace Greeley had made his appearance in this State, so notorious was he that he would have received not only, but several coats of tar and feathers, in every town in Alabama. Since his going ball for Jefferson Davis, no man perhaps, in the loyal States, is more popular than he. With the very class of people who would have degraded him eight years ago. At an instance of Greeley's popularity, there are not less than half a dozen boy babies in Alabama, of recent origin, named 'Horace Greeley,' and in the next twelve months they probably will be counted by hundreds."

## THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

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All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



## THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14:

## North Hastings Election.

## BOWELL AND BOULTER ELECTED.

The contest has resulted in the return of Mr. M. BOWELL for the House of Commons, and of Dr. BOULTER for the Legislative Assembly. As will be seen by the returns from the various polling places, we were mistaken in supposing that the struggle between Mr. T. C. Wallbridge, the late M.P.P., and Mr. Bowell, would be a very close one; the actual majority in favour of the successful candidate being very large. This, however, was quite as unexpected to some of Mr. Bowell's most enthusiastic supporters as to ourselves; and, after all, he did not obtain as large a majority in this township as was confidently predicted.

It is useless to speculate as to all the causes which have led to the rejection of Mr. Wallbridge; but it is evident that it was quietly made known that his opponent was the "Government candidate"; and that will account for all the office-seekers—always the most active canvassers—being upon Mr. Bowell's side. Mr. Wallbridge had not only to contend against this powerful influence, but a determined effort was made by Mr. Bowell's numerous friends in Belleville to secure his return; and this, added to Mr. Flint's relentless opposition to his former nominee, and the bargain by which the scale was turned against Mr. Wallbridge in Rawdon, proved too strong a "patent combination" to be overcome. Mr. Wallbridge trusted too much to a mere personal canvass, and has found out this time, as Mr. Bowell did at the last general election, that many of those who shook him by the hand, and promised him their support, were none the less ready to vote against him when they went to the polls.—Mr. Reed's experience has been just the same, particularly in the township of Elzevir.

We take the following from the *Intelligencer Extra*, merely correcting an error in the returns from the township of Madoc, by which Mr. Wallbridge was credited with only 127, instead of 147 votes, &c.:

House of Commons.

|            | WALLBRIDGE. | BOWELL. |
|------------|-------------|---------|
| Madoc      | 147         | 278     |
| Elzevir    | 18          | 136     |
| Stirling   | 34          | 50      |
| Rawdon     | 205         | 244     |
| Huntingdon | 204         | 156     |
| Tudor      | 5           | 21      |
| Marmora    | 24          | 48      |

|            |     |     |
|------------|-----|-----|
| Belleville | 686 | 928 |
| Rawdon     | 686 | 686 |

Majority for Bowell 292

## Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

|            | REED. | BOULTER. |
|------------|-------|----------|
| Madoc      | 271   | 186      |
| Elzevir    | 25    | 129      |
| Stirling   | 4     | 74       |
| Rawdon     | 41    | 393      |
| Huntingdon | 196   | 154      |
| Marmora    | 9     | 64       |
| Tudor      | 3     | 17       |
|            | 549   | 967      |
|            |       | 539      |

Majority for Boulter 418

Mr. McLEAN, on the second day, withdrew from the contest, and voted for Mr. Bowell.

The election, we are glad to say, was carried on in the most orderly manner, there not being the slightest disturbance at or in the neighbourhood of the polls. Mr. Bowell's friends went to work with a will, determined to put him at the head of the poll from the start, and to keep him there till the last, if possible; while many of Mr. Wallbridge's supporters could not be induced to vote until the second day, although warned that such a course might have an unfavourable effect upon the result.—At the close of the polls, on the second day, Mr. Bowell moved a vote of thanks to the Deputy Returning Officer, J. R. Ketcheson, Esq., for the courteous manner in which he had discharged his duties, which was seconded by Mr. S. Reed, and carried unanimously. After a round of hearty cheers for the Queen, the crowd left the Town-Hall, and on the successful candidate making his appearance, he was seized by his friends, placed in a chair, and carried in triumph down the hill to the North American Hotel. He then briefly addressed the assemblage, which was probably the largest ever gathered together in the village. He congratulated his supporters upon the battle having been won fairly and honourably, and said that he owed Madoc a deep debt of gratitude for having given him a majority of 125. He particularly thanked the young men of the township for the support which he had received from them, and pointed out that as he had attained his present position by his own industry, the same opportunity by the same means, was also within their own reach. He felt the honour the more particularly, as some of his opponents, who ought to have known better, had said that he did not belong to a class that entitled him to such a position. He then entered into a comparison of the great difference in the votes in his favour from the various townships between the last and the present elections and concluded his remarks amidst a burst of applause.

Mr. Wood then came forward, and as chairman of Mr. Bowell's central committee thanked the other members of the committee and the electors for their hearty co-operation. Mr. Bowell then called for three cheers for Mr. Wood—and with three more cheers for the Queen, the meeting dispersed.

Mr. Bowell and several of his friends then proceeded to Stirling, where they met with an enthusiastic reception; and on arriving at Belleville, at one o'clock on the following morning, they were received with a torchlight procession and a band of music. The horses were taken from Mr. Bowell's carriage, and he was drawn by his friends through the principal streets to his residence, where a number of speeches were made before the crowd separated.

## Before and After.

Before the election, the cry against the late Member for North Hastings was that he had betrayed his constituents, by burking Mr. Flint's Railway Bill, to further the interests of himself and his family, at the expense of all the rest of the inhabitants of the County. But no sooner is he defeated, than the tune is entirely changed. In Tuesday's issue of the *Daily Intelligencer*, the second day's polling is headed with following "horridifications" in big type—"The North Riding Redeemed!"—"Wallbridge Defeated!"—"The Factionists Routed!"—"Bowell and Boulter Elected!"—"The Union We Will Maintain!"—From first to last, we have looked upon the Railway cry—as it is admitted to have been by some of Mr. Bowell's supporters—as a mere election dodge—and this "change of base" ought to satisfy all the electors that it was so. There was no question of Union or Disunion, or of factious opposition to the Government involved in the contest in North Hastings. Mr. Wallbridge was one of the few independent members

of the late Parliament who attended the meeting of the Reform members of the present Coalition Government—and for so doing he was complimented by the "Union" Leader, and ridiculed by the "factious" *Globe*. What shadow of a pretence, then, is there for the insinuation that he is a factious Disunionist? Where, also, is there the slightest evidence that Mr. Reed, if elected, would have opposed the government of Mr. J. S. Macdonald? Many who voted for him, voted also for Mr. Bowell.—Were they Unionists in one case, and Factionists in the other? Either they were, or else this claim of the *Intelligencer* that the North Riding has been "redeemed," must be set down for just what is,—downright twaddle. The men who voted for Wallbridge and Reed are as loyal as any to be found throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion: and the charge against them would be an unwarrantable insult, but for its utter absurdity.

The following paragraph from the Toronto *Leader* of Thursday, shows that the *Intelligencer's* lofty flight about Mr. Wallbridge's defeat being "hailed with enthusiasm throughout the United Provinces by every true lover of his country, and will be received as a heavy blow and a great discouragement," by disunionists, factionists, and annexationists throughout the Dominion," has not been quoted with approbation, but was entirely ignored by that leading Union journal:—

"NORTH HASTINGS.—As our election columns have already announced, Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, of Belleville, has beaten Mr. T. C. Wallbridge by a very large majority in the contest in this Riding for the House of Commons. We do not rejoice at this success because Mr. Wallbridge has been beaten; for despite some little eccentricities of character, there are worse men than he in Parliament. We are pleased at the result because it is Mr. Bowell who has been elected. As a conferee of the press we are glad that, having sought a seat in Parliament, he has been able to secure it. He is a thoroughly good-hearted, fine, honest fellow; a thorough gentleman; a sound Unionist, and a good speaker. He will honourably represent North Hastings in the House of Commons."

## The General Elections.

In Ontario sixty-four elections have taken place for the House of Commons, leaving eighteen yet to come off. These will all be concluded next week, the election in Peel being the last. Of the members elected fifty-five are supporters of the Government, and the remaining nine are "independents" and factionists.

To the legislature of Ontario sixty-one members have been returned, of whom we class forty-six as supporters of the Government of Mr. J. S. Macdonald. Twenty-one elections are yet to come off.

In New Brunswick eight members of the House of Commons have been elected, and seven remain to be chosen. All of those elected are Unionists.

The nominations in the several counties of Nova Scotia took place yesterday, and the polling will commence on Wednesday next and be concluded in one day.—*Leader, Thursday.*

## Gold Mining Intelligence.

We have not heard of a single incident of a new or interesting character with regard to actual mining operations in this vicinity during the past week.

Some surprise has been created by the announcement of the sudden withdrawal of the Police force, which it is understood will take place to-day. Their departure will be generally regretted, as all the members of the force have performed their duties in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, which has obtained them the good-will of the people of the place. Their removal is, we suppose, a measure of economy.—It is rumoured that their place may be supplied, and their barracks occupied, possibly, by a company from the detachment of the troops to be stationed in Belleville.

ANOTHER MINING ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, just as some shavings were being kindled to set off a blast in the shaft now being worked in the rear of Jones's great mill, the scaffolding upon which the two men employed

were standing, and the shaft, fell, and the men were killed. The stone of the mill was built on a ledge of rock, and was in a very precarious position. Mr. W. Jones, now dead, paid his life again, and the price of the property was lost. Travellers who stop at the mill, and the men from the

Sudden quest w body of dered a that de after his on Sun at the is comp

Riot r opposite tary stat arose out diers b soldiers v civilians

AYLSW C. F. Aylmer

AI

Remains

Alward, Adams, Ayerst, Bloomfield, Bell, R. I. Bropert, Chandler, Coe, Wm. Clute, Ann. Clime, Cameron, Campbell, Currie, Ed. Cameron, Cooley, S. Dennis, J. Douglas, J. Donohough, Edwards, Forsyth, F. Fenn, Robt. Fergusson, Goldie, R. G. Gratrix, S. Gagnon, E. Green, Bar. Guthrie, M. Green, J. Jones. Please ask

WILL be delivered at Madoc, Sep.

JOHN

EXECUTIVE

WI

SUPPORT

THE BUILDING of Jones's for Terms.



ready to mount the ladder, gave way, and were both thrown to the bottom of the shaft, about six feet. One of them, Mr. Adam, got his right foot firmly caught between a board and a piece of scantling, and being a heavily man, as he fell over, both the bones of his right leg were broken, just above the ankle. Assistance was immediately procured, and he was lifted out with the fracture was reduced by Dr. Jones, and he was conveyed to his lodgings, where he is doing well. The proprietors of the shaft will bear the expenses until he is able to get to his work. The liability to accidents in mining, suggests the necessity of employers and employees insuring themselves. Mr. Fuller is agent in Madoc, for the Mutual Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and makes risks on accidents, paying indemnity for all injuries. In the case of the above accident, the sufferer had been insured, he would have been receipt of \$10 per week until fully recovered from the effects of the injury.

**DEATH.**—Inquest.—On Tuesday last, an invasion held, by C. Gream, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Jacob A. Young, aged 48. The jury rendered a verdict of "Natural death." It appeared that he had been to a Bee, and at the Bee and on his return, he complained of sickness, and died of Cholera Morbus. The Coroner stated that he had received such information as enabled him to hold the inquest.

**RIOT.**—A serious riot occurred at Lewis, Quebec, on Monday night, between the militiamen at the camp and some civilians. It was the result of an attack having been made on the soldiers, some frequenters of houses of ill-fame. Two were killed and several wounded, and several were badly wounded.

**BIRTH.**

**ORTH.**—At Madoc, on the 13th instant, the wife of Mr. J. S. of a daughter.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### LIST OF LETTERS

being in Madoc Post Office, Sept. 1st, 1867.

|             |                       |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| Frederick   | Haskins, Charles      |
| John        | Hinchliff, Ann        |
| John        | Johnson, John         |
| Robt W.     | Johnson, Lewis        |
|             | Irving, A. S.         |
| Andrew      | Jordan, R. J.         |
| Burdett (4) | Keene, Mrs.           |
|             | Knight, Dr. O. C. (2) |
|             | Linton, James         |
|             | Macdonald, Thos       |
| Alex        | Moore, Wm             |
| Wm          | Morison, Wm           |
| Edward      | Peck, Isaac           |
| Donald      | Pierce, Richard       |
| Arab E.     | Robinson, W. R.       |
| James       | Root, Geo             |
| Archibald   | Robertson, Samuel     |
| John        | Rider, Martha         |
| Mrs.        | Richards, David       |
| T. G.       | Ross, M.              |
| Wellington  | Ringer, Jno.          |
| W. O. L.    | Smart, Jno.           |
| Charlotte   | Storey, James         |
| J. A.       | Taylor, James         |
| J. Jno.     | Wood, Jno. (3)        |
| (2)         | Wood, S. C.           |
|             | Wallon, R. L.         |

for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

E. D. O'FLYNN

at the HIGHEST PRICE for GREEN and DEY HIDES, at his Warehouse, Sept. 12, 1867.

## PRINTING

ED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE with Taste and Dispatch.

AT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

## TO RENT.

Known as BRISCO'S TANNERY, opposite the Grist-mill, in the Village of Madoc. Apply at the Madoc Office.

## Folding Window Shades.

CAROTHERS, McGLASHAN & CO. Manufacturers of Window Shades, (Next door to PARKER'S HOTEL, STIRLING.)

ARE NOW Prepared to Supply FOLDING WINDOW SHADES, of all Dimensions and Colours. All Orders promptly executed at the shortest notice. Stirling, August, 1867.

## PIERCE, PARKER & CO.,

Real Estate Agents, Office, opposite Royal Hotel, MADOC, C.W.

WE OFFER for SALE a large amount of the CHOICEST MINERAL LANDS in Canada. These lands were selected from the Government Geological Surveys, and noted among the BEST Mineral Lands.

Persons wishing to purchase VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY,

Will please call and examine our LIST of LANDS located in the Townships of MADOC, MARMORA, and ELZEVR.

MAPS, comprising a full Geological, and Provincial Land Surveyor's Report, together with Specimens of the ROCK from each Lot, furnished parties buying.

ESTIMATES PERFECT. CROWN PATENTS accompanying each Deed. SURVEYS made, Abstracts procured, and Taxes paid for Non-residents.

MINERAL LANDS and MINING STOCKS bought and sold on Commission. Madoc, July, 1867.

## To All Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, for the dispatch of business.

By order. J. R. KETCHESON, T. Clerk. Office, Town-Hall, Saturday, Aug. 31st, 1867.

## VICTORIA GOLD MINES.

THESE MINES are situated on Lots No. 26 in the 9th con., 29 in the 10th, and 28 in the 11th concession of Madoc. From the two first named, assays from rock on the surface were made on July 31st, by Mr. Wyckoff, and one yielded at the rate of \$1 in silver, and \$8.40 in gold to the ton. The return from 29 in the 10th was \$14 in gold, from the surface.

Part of these lots are for sale, together with a few others in the 1, 2, and 3rd concessions of Elzevir. For particulars, apply to JAMES WHITE, Representative of the Victoria Gold Mining Co., Port Hope, —or to GEORGE WHITE,—Residence, Madoc Village.

These Lots will be disposed of on favourable terms,—at low figures for cash down.

JAMES WHITE.

August 2, 1867.

## DENTISTRY.

MR. WALKER will be in MADOC, punctually, on the 20th of SEPTEMBER.—Those who wish Artificial Teeth inserted, will find it to their advantage not to put off calling on the Dentist till the last of his visit, as, sometimes, changes require to be made to insure comfort and give satisfaction to all concerned.

## Mining Lands For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his FARM, of 200 ACRES, Lot No. 15 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, only two lots from the RICHARDSON MINE.

Apply on the premises to the owner

THOMAS THOMPSON.

Or to C. GREAM, Madoc.

JOHN DALE, MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT, MADOC.

## Caution to Trespassers!

NOTICE is hereby Given by the Undersigned, that all Persons found Cutting Timber, or otherwise Trespassing on the South Half of Lot No. 1, in the Thirtieth Concession of HUNTINGDON, will be PROSECUTED according to Law. JOHN B. LUNDAY.

Huntingdon, August 15th, 1867.

## MONEY TO LEND.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS to Lend on good Real Estate security. Apply to C. GREAM, Conveyancer, Madoc.

## Mineral Lands

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.

1,000 ACRES of MINERAL LANDS For Sale, or to Lease, in the Gold Regions of MADOC and ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

For further particulars, apply to T. A. MITCHELL, North American Hotel, Madoc,—or to M. B. MCGREGOR, Office over A. F. Wood's store, Madoc.

Madoc, June 1st, 1867.

## TO MINING COMPANIES.

THE MINING INTEREST in some very Important Lots in MADOC, MARMORA and HUNTINGDON, to be disposed of. For further information, apply to J. IVERS, 530 Craig Street, Montreal.

## Mineral Rights!

### FOR SALE OR LEASE.

PORTIONS or the Whole of LOTS 11 and 13 in the Thirtieth Concession of HUNTINGDON.

The Quarter from Lot 11 has been assayed, and both Gold and Silver found.

For further particulars apply in writing to the Owner, R. R. PERRY, or to

CHARLES GREAM,

Conveyancer and Land Agent, Madoc.

MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN, CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,

AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED. Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

McLeod & Carre, ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, DRAFTSMEN, and PATENT SOLICITORS, 187 1-2, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

McLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co., MADOC.

William Baldwin Sullivan,

LATE OF TORONTO,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. OFFICE—Next to A. F. Wood's, MADOC, C. W. Land and Mining Business promptly and carefully attended to. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, and other documents, prepared on the shortest notice.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

Will be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England),

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

MISS DRISCOLL, MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER, Stamping, &c. Cooper Street, Madoc.

## MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

## THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Repainted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges at old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS, At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the premises.

The "New Dominion" Hotel, Millbridge, Hastings Road.

GOLD-MINERS will find Every Accommodation at the "New Dominion."—Moderate Charges, the Best Liquors, Comfortable Beds, and Good Stabling.

A new name but the old stand, and the old attention to all friends.

ISAAC GOLDING.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

**THE LOSS OF THE MISSIONARY BARQUE JOHN WILLIAMS.**—The report of the loss of the missionary barque John Williams, on the north end of Savage Island, has been confirmed by the arrival at Sydney of Captain Williams and the officers and crew in the brig Towara, from Tahiti, via Navigators' Island. From the particulars supplied by Captain Williams, it seems that on the 9th of January the ship was off Savage Island, and the boats went on shore. At evening the boats returned to the vessel, which was then four or five miles from the shore, and as the wind was getting light, all sail was made. The wind soon after fell off altogether, and as the ship was getting near the reef, the boats were got out and sent ahead to tow. Blue lights were burned, and a man was kept sounding, but could find no bottom with the deep-sea line. At half-past 10 o'clock at night the boats were called alongside, and the ladies and children, and then the other passengers and the crew, were got into the boats. As soon as the boats left off pulling, the ship's head turned to the reef, and she was almost in the breakers when the boats were quitting her. She struck at 11 o'clock, with a tremendous crash. The boats, with their freight of 72 souls, got to the shore, and their passengers were taken through the surf, two or three at a time, in a canoe, by the natives. All were landed safely. The next morning the ship was lying on the reef, with her back broken, and the sea breaking right over her. Some natives went on board, but could succeed in saving only very little of the goods.

**CRIME IN ENGLAND.**—The blue book of judicial statistics for 1866 has just been published. Compared with the previous year, the serious offences show a considerable decrease; while, probably on account of more frequent application of summary jurisdiction, in minor offences disposed of by Magistrates there is an increase. We learn that we have 23,728 policemen, who cost us £1,827,105*l.*—being 478 constables and 78,647*l.* more than the year before. The criminal classes "at large" are set down at 118,566, but of these 83,191 are of the tramp and vagrant fraternity. Of those not at large 16,708 are in local prisons, 7,018 in convict establishments, and 3,685 in reformatories. In England and Wales there are 20,249 houses of bad character. During the year there were 59,549 indelible offences, in respect of which 27,190 persons were apprehended and committed. The murders numbered 131, being four less than the total of 1865. The attempts to murder were forty-five, and there were 679 cases of shooting, stabbing, &c.; 259 cases of manslaughter; eight of attempts to procure miscarriage, 211 of concealment of birth, 165 of unnatural offences, 257 of rape, 322 of assaults with intent, &c., 273 of assaults and bodily harm, 107 of common assault, and 164 of assaults on "peace officers. There were 481,770 persons proceeded against summarily, and of these more than one-fourth were discharged.

Lady Milton's wedding ring was altogether the work of the noble bridegroom, being fashioned by his own hands from a sapphire dug by him in British Columbia, during his visit to the gold fields after his "North-west Passage by Land," the marvellous incidents of which he and Dr. O'Shaughnessy have so well narrated.

A most interesting discovery has just been made in the library of the House of Lords—viz., of the original copy of "Sealed Book of Common Prayer" which has been so long missing. It is found in the manuscript that the bishops had ordered that the communion tables should stand at the east end of the chancel, and that the celebrant should stand eastward; but they subsequently erased the rubrics.

During the month ending the 30th of June last, France and the Channel Islands exported to England, by way of Southampton, nearly 20,000,000 eggs, 14,000 bushels of fruit, 4,800 tons of potatoes, and 1,700 tons of butter.

A fire occurred at Newcastle-on-Tyne recently which has greatly disfigured a portion of the new town and nearly destroyed some of the finest buildings of the kind in the Kingdom, the Central Exchange Newsroom. The fire originated in the kitchen of the Central Exchange Hotel, and spread rapidly. The loss is estimated at 60,000*l.*

The Memorial Diplomatique of Paris says that the Pope will give his sanction to the law appropriating church property, now passing through the Italian Parliament.

The consecration which recently took place at Rome was the hundred and ninety-first. There have been no fewer than thirty-eight consecrations in the present century.

The *Gleaner* says that at the earnest desire of

the English Society for the Abolition of Slavery, the Sultan has promised to do away with the trade in Circassians and Georgians throughout the entire empire.

The Paris *Etendard* announces that the Czar of Russia has granted unlimited leave of absence to all soldiers who have served fifteen years, and temporary furlough to those who have served ten.

The British and French governments have instructed their representatives at Athens to inform the Greek cabinet that for the future the latter will be held responsible should they provoke a conflict with Turkey.

It has at length been proved beyond doubt, by reference to official documents now in the hands of the United States authorities, that General Beauregard had only 28,000 men under his command when he defeated the Northern troops at the first Bull Run, while General Lee had only 39,000 men at Antietam against McClellan's army of four times that number; and only 32,800 men at Fredericksburg against Burnside's immense host.

**INCIDENTS ON BOARD THE "SERAPIS" ON HER VOYAGE OUT.**—Quick as the passage of the *Serapis* was to this port, it was still marked by three events, which, though they all occasionally occur at sea, are seldom found to have all transpired on one short trip across the Atlantic, but 10 days. The first night out one of the soldiers' wives gave birth to a fine child, and on Sunday the marriage ceremony was celebrated between Sergt. Hatfield of the 69th Regiment and Miss Rush. The event gave rise to much merriment and hilarity among the friends of the parties. The happy couple were the recipients of a splendid bride's cake, presented by Mr. A. Parker, the chief steward, and a liberal supply of champagne, which was drunk amid kindly wishes for the health and prosperity of bride and groom, was contributed by Paymaster Chamberlain, in honour of the occasion. But one death is reported on the way out, and that occurred within three days' sail of this port.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The Emperor Napoleon, well known to be a first rate artilleryman, has invented a new field gun. Its power is so great that a single discharge is expected to destroy a battalion. Workmen are busily engaged in manufacturing the weapon. They are looked up day and night, and never allowed to leave the premises, whereof his Majesty himself keeps the key; and the secret is not to be divulged until European complications render prompt action necessary.

Lord Brougham, who will attain his 90th year on the 19th inst., arrived at Brougham Hall, from London, recently. The journey so fatigued him that it required all his strength to get out of the railway carriage. With the assistance of his valet he walked a short distance to his carriage. That the political life of Lord Brougham is over is evident from his non-appearance in his place in the House of Lords during the recent exciting debate.

There is to be a great suspension bridge between New York and Brooklyn, which is very much needed. The time will probably come when there will be one from Montreal to the south shore of the St. Lawrence.

The Hon. John S. Macdonald has been elected, by a handsome majority, to represent Cornwall in both Houses.

An old man named Albert Rousseau dit Labonte, died at Vaudreuil, on the 20th of last month, at the advanced age of 105 years.

**A NEW RIFLE.**—"M. de Dreyse," the *Erfturth Gazette* states, "has invented a new rifle which throws grenades or explosive bullets, and which is shortly to be tried at Spandau. It is a breech-loader, on the system of the needle-gun, and sends the missiles to a great distance and with extraordinary effect. Its indirect fire against the fixed covered targets is affirmed to produce most surprising results. The grenade, when filled and ready for use, is perfectly safe in the pocket, and so delicate in its construction that, once it leaves the muzzle of the rifle, it will burst in passing through even a sheet of paper. On exploding, the fragments produce most disastrous effects, scattering over a space five feet by three. The rifle is light and easily handled."

The Italian journals announce that a waterport recently burst over the village of Palazzolo, near Udine, in Italy, and did great damage. Not fewer than 30 houses were destroyed and 70 damaged. Ten persons were killed and 23 injured by the falling buildings. Out of 1,500 inhabitants, upwards of 400 are without an asylum.

A little conversation at a horse show recently held near Paris has caused a good deal of talk. Several Prussian horses were exhibited. They were very fine looking, but were pronounced by the majority of

the judges inferior in several important respects to some of the other horses. The Prussian judge lost his temper at these unfavourable criticisms, and said in a bitter tone: "Whether you appreciate these horses or not, they will none the less come in the month of May to drink out of the Seine." It is a wonder that provocation for a duel was not at once given, as two of the French judges were officers of the Legion of Honour. However, one of these gentlemen contented himself with saying dryly, "Monsieur, we are not yet at war." The Prussian was hissed by the crowd when he set out for Paris.

**HOT WEATHER IN ENGLAND.**—In the middle of August, the heat was intense, in London the thermometer registering 121 degrees in the sun. In Birmingham, one day, the thermometer marked 84 degs. in the shade; and on another day, it stood at 124 degs. in the sun. This is the greatest heat since July, 1859, and is unequalled in August for the last eleven years. But a gentleman residing at Kilburn says that his Fahrenheit's thermometer placed outside his bedroom window, registered 120 degrees at 9 a.m., and 129 at 3 p.m. on Wednesday. Mr. Fielding, of Tunbridge, goes even further, and gives the sun maximum of 143 and the shade maximum of 94.2, which, he says, is the highest temperature he has ever registered.

## VARIETIES.

It is said that some mothers in New York have grown so affectionate, that they give their children chloroform previous to whipping them.

Louis XIV. asked Bossuet whether it was lawful for a Christian to go the play. "There are strong reasons against, and great examples in favour of his doing so," replied the bishop.

Little Ella is about four years' old. One day she committed an act of disobedience, and her mother, in correcting her, spoke in no gentle tone of voice; the child threw her arms around her mother's neck, and exclaimed, "Dear mamma, pray forgive me! If I had known how peevish it would have made you, I wouldn't have done so."

Were we to ask a hundred men, who from small beginnings have attained a condition of respectability and influence, to what they imputed their success in life, the general answer would be, "It was from being early compelled to think for and depend on ourselves."

**A "SHOPPING" SECRET FOR HUSBANDS.**—Archdeacon Paley, in one of his familiar discourses, touching upon the expenses brought upon husbands and fathers, in the way of cambrics and satins, says, "I never let my women (he spoke of Mrs. Archdeacon Paley and the Misses Paley), when they shop take credit. I always make them pay ready money, sir; ready money is such a check upon the imagination."

**ONE WAY OF COMMITTING SUICIDE.**—Mr. Evelyn Shirley, in "Some Account of English Deer Parks," mentions Annery, in the parish of Monkleigh, about four miles from Bideford and two and a half from Torrington. In the reign of Henry V. it belonged to Sir William Hankford, Chief Justice of England, of whom it is said that he was so overwhelmed by the troubles of the times that he wished for death, but, not choosing to die by his own hands, he devised this extraordinary scheme to hasten his end.—Sending for the keeper of his park at Annery, he scolded him for not being more vigilant, and gave him strict orders to shoot any man whom he should meet with in the park at night; if he refused to answer or give a satisfactory account of himself. Having given this charge, he walked out in his park the same night, it being then very dark, and met, as he intended, his certain destruction.

**PARISIAN RED TAPE.**—Until very recently the French public were unconsciously excluded from a terrace which runs between the palace of Versailles and the park; a similar terrace running between the Palace and the Place d'Armes being open to the public. It has lately been discovered that in the spring of 1880 the windows of the palace of Versailles which command the park were painted, and a sentry was temporarily posted on the terrace to warn off visitors until the paint was dry. On the 25th of June in that year the revolution occurred, and a new governor of the palace was appointed, who, finding the warning sentry posted on the terrace, left him there, and there he has remained for thirty-six years. We dare say that if some intelligent antiquarian would take up the matter it would be discovered that some similar accident had led to the exclusion of the carriages of the public from Constitution-hill and the Mall in St. James's park.



# THE MADOC MERCURY

## AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 248. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.), SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1867.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

### News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

London, Sept. 12.—A despatch from Athens states that Great Britain and France have sent a joint note to Greece, urging the government of Athens to remain from hostilities with the Sublime Porte, and maintain a strict neutrality in the Cretan question.

Sept. 14.—The ship *Taeeping* arrived at her dock-day, thus winning the honour of being the first ship from China this season with the new crop of tea.

A telegram from Bombay announces that the first commander of the Abyssinian expedition has left India for Abyssinia to explore the coast and find a suitable place for a landing.—The steamers chartered by the Government have already sailed from England for India, where they will be used to transport troops and munitions of war to Abyssinia.

Geneva, Sept. 12.—The radical congress which here on the 9th inst. is still in session. The proceedings attract much attention. During the sitting of morning a sharp attack was made upon the socialists of the United States, which gave rise to an animated discussion. Some ill-feeling was created before the close of the session many members withdrew from the congress.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The fortifications of Strasbourg are to be strengthened and extended.

Lourenço, Sept. 15.—The Italian government has been ordered to commence proceedings against Garibaldi's persistent in his preparations for a hostile attack on Rome.

Rome, Sept. 13.—The Pope has resolved to call a general council of the Roman Catholic Church, and has named a congregation of seven cardinals, to whom he has entrusted the duty of arranging preliminaries.

The death of Commander Richard Williams is announced. This gentleman was the Government official on board the Trent mail steamer when Messrs. Brown and Slidell, the Confederate envoys, were forcibly removed by Captain Wilkes. Commander Williams showed great spirit on that occasion, and after his return to England he was feted at a public dinner given to him at Plymouth.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—Composition in the army are, or have previously been, by 113 members, in the navy by 13, in the yeomanry by 86, in the militia by 86, and in the volunteers by 61. The legal profession is represented by members, 95 of whom have been called to the bar, 47 at the Inner Temple, 36 at Lincoln's Inn, 3 at the Middle Temple, and 3 at Gray's Inn, 18 in Ireland, and 6 to the Scottish bar, the remaining 9 being attorneys. Of this number 5 have the dignity of the coat (serjeants), and 30 are Queen's Counsel. Of the medical profession there are three members; while literature has over 81 representatives in the persons of poets and editors. Public companies have their representatives protected by 128 M.P. directors, and the agricultural community generally by 85 bankers, 10 ironmasters, 9 ironmasters, 9 cotton, linen, and textile spinners, 6 ship-owners, 3 silk manufacturers, 8 stock-brokers, 2 corn merchants, 3 glass makers, 3 contractors, 2 calico-printers, 3 coal merchants, 2 tea-merchants, 1 brickmaker, 1 underwriter, 1 merchant, 1 paper-maker, 1 agricultural implement maker, 1 copper-smelter, 1 hosiery manufacturer, and 1 auctioneer. Pursuing our analysis further, we discover that 53 members are Privy Counsellors, 4 are Irish peers, 81 are baronets, 16 of whom have been created; 10 are knights, 16 lords of the counties; 88 are heirs apparent to peerages; 9 to baronets; 65 are younger sons of peers; and 15 of baronets; 11 are heirs presumptive to peerages, and 2 to baronets; 8 are sons of members; 4 held or are holding official government positions; 98 have served or are serving the office of sheriff; 383 are deputy lieutenants of counties; 10 justices of the peace. The great majority are attached only to their present places of residence; but 117 have sat for more than one

constituency. The numbers of merchants who have risen from comparative obscurity to a seat in the legislature are very great, and afford ample evidence that any person possessing a mind well-directed, pursuing an honourable course, and following one pursuit with diligence, may attain a high position in the country. As examples of what industry will achieve, we may mention Sir John Rolt, attorney-general (now judge), who commenced life as an office-boy in the establishment of Messrs. Pritchard and Sons, Procurators, Doctors' Commons; Alderman Lusk, the present member for Finsbury, whose early years were spent behind a counter; Mr. Gilpin, M.P. for Northampton, who for a long period kept and served in a retail bookseller's shop in Bishopsgate street; Mr. Reardon, M.P. for Athlone, who even now follows the pursuit of an auctioneer in Piccadilly; and Mr. Duncan (McLaren, member for Edinburgh, who kept a draper's shop in the High-street of that city.—*Leisure Hour.*

### Ritualism in England.

The Ritualistic Commission in England has just made public its first report. Although this report is very brief—the essential paragraphs not being more than ten lines in length—its consideration occupied the Commission for many weeks. Ritualistic practices have been on their trial before a body made up largely of the advocates of those practices, and every possible argument in their favour has undoubtedly been advanced and received a patient hearing, as well as subjected to a thorough investigation. With all the facts before them, and after carefully weighing the evidence adduced, the Commission have arrived at the conclusion that "it is expedient to restrain in the public services of the United Church of England and Ireland, all variations in respect of vestments from that which has long been the established usage in the said United Church." This opinion can be construed into nothing more or less than a direct condemnation of the Ritualists. They have introduced innovations upon the established practice, and the position which they undertook to maintain was that these innovations were expedient. The Commission, on the contrary, pronounce "all variations" to be inexpedient, and that it is desirable to restrain them. As already intimated, the composition of the Commission rendered this decision surprising to all who had watched the progress of the inquiry. The advocates of Ritualism had obtained a court before which to plead their cause which was all events it included several of their most able and enthusiastic advocates, while some of their most strenuous opponents refused to take part in the inquiry. Before this tribunal the representatives of Ritualism have appeared, and the question has been examined in both its practical and legal aspects. That the deliberate judgment of such a body should be adverse to the new ideas, is most significant, and may well give innovators in the Established Church pause.

The reason given by the Commission for this decision is conclusive. The evidence laid before them has shown that these vestments "are by none regarded as essential, and give grave offence to many." This is not, it should be noticed, a mere expression of opinion, but states a fact founded upon the testimony, among others, of Ritualists themselves. Thus do they pronounce their own condemnation for forcing into public prominence a bitter religious controversy, and disturbing the peace of the Church over what they expressly state, is regarded by none as essential. After thus clearly placing themselves on the record, it remained for the Commission to consider in what way the necessary restraint should be imposed upon these practices; and though their decision on this point may seem somewhat vague, it is, we think, satisfactory so far as it goes. They are of opinion that this end "may be best secured by providing aggrieved parishioners with an easy and effectual process for complaint and redress." This suggestion undoubtedly strikes at the weak point in the organization of the Established Church. The incumbent in England possesses an almost despotic power over his own church. The Bishop is nearly helpless, and, al-

though the congregation have a nominal remedy, it is in practice unobtainable. They are, in fact, at the mercy of every successive minister. If redress is to be rendered easy and effectual, the Rubric must be made plain and decisive. The Commission are expressly directed to consider the propriety of "explaining, or amending" the Rubrics, Orders and Directions of the Church Service; and they will doubtless subsequently direct their attention to this part of their inquiry.

From the length of time during which the Commission have been preparing this brief report, it is evident they have had to encounter no slight difficulty, and the decision at which they have arrived is all the more weighty from being deliberate. Another fact which gives it weight is the unanimity with which it has been placed before the public, only three out of the twenty-nine commissioners thinking it necessary to append any qualification to their assent, and these basing their objections on grounds too refined for ordinary apprehension, and which are thrown into insignificance by the broad and sweeping statements of the Report itself. It must be remembered, however, that the work of the Commission is still incomplete; but though incomplete their conclusions are final so far as they go, and decide the most essential part of the controversy. It is to be hoped that the labours of the Commission will not be lost, but have the effect of healing all differences in the Mother Church, and allaying whatever bitterness this unfortunate discussion may have excited.—*Aldith*

A MIRACLE-WORKING ZOZAVE.—The following extract from the *Petite Presse* gives some particulars of a Zouzave whose healing powers have been much spoken of lately. He is still, it appears, in the French army:—"M. Jacob is from 38 to 40 years of age, 20 of which he has passed in the military service. He has been in the artillery, engineers, and the cavalry, and as he has always had a taste for music he entered as third trombone in the band of the Zouzaves of the Guard. He made the campaign of the Crimea. During his leisure in garrison, instead of going to the wine-shop, he constantly studied. He never drinks except at his meals, he does not smoke, and fulfils his duties as a musician admirably. Since his first entrance on his long military career, and his various garrisons, the Zouzave Jacob has always placed the magnetic influence, with which he believes himself endowed, at the service of the unfortunate. He has been all over France with his different regiments, soothing and curing, but never accepting the smallest remuneration. It was at the Camp of Chalons last year that his reputation got beyond the restrained circle in which he was known; a peasant woman whom he had cured talked so much about it that it began to be noticed. Jacob is at this moment in garrison with his regiment at Versailles. In the morning, from twelve to two, he receives, in a room which has been lent him at a cafe opposite the barracks, the sufferers who come from Versailles and the neighbourhood to seek his assistance. At two he takes the train for Paris, and arrives at three in the Rue de la Roquette. The railway permits him to travel gratuitously; his colonel dispenses him from nearly all his duties. From three to six Jacob receives the infirm of Paris. At six he dines with his father, and at nine goes to the Faubourg St. Germain, where he has a bedroom, and where he passes the night. In the morning he starts for Versailles by the first train, arrives for roll-call, plays the trombone till ten, breakfasts, gives a sitting, and returns to Paris to treat his paralytics. When Jacob arrived at the Rue de la Roquette a day or two ago, at three o'clock, where a considerable crowd was waiting for him, he found a notice from the authorities of the district suspending the sittings. This step is said only to have been taken on account of the annoyance caused to the neighbourhood from the assemblage of many people in such an inconvenient locality.

In London the harp is used in churches, and we are told that both trumpets and drums have found their way into our religion.

# THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| One line, first insertion                  | 0 30     |
| Each subsequent insertion                  | 0 12 1/2 |
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| Each subsequent insertion                  | 0 18     |
| Above ten lines (per line) first insertion | 0 07     |
| Each subsequent insertion, per line        | 0 02     |

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid), to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.



## THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

### The Gold Region.

Another fit of doubt about the extent and value of the gold likely to be found in this region seems to be setting in at this time. The doubters, however, are not now confined to persons living at a distance, but are to be found much nearer home. They have been somewhat dubious all along, apparently influenced by a feeling that for gold to be discovered here was altogether too good a thing to be true; but they were willing to suspend judgment awhile, to see whether something worth waiting for might not after all "turn up." They admit their belief that some gold was found at the Richardson Mine, but are decidedly incredulous as to there being enough, even there, to justify the expectation that that mine will prove to be—as has been frequently asserted—the richest and most wonderful ever heard of; in fact, they consider the occurrence of gold there to be purely accidental and exceptional, and they have scarcely a particle of faith in the assertions of its having been found elsewhere, in or near the township of Madoc. They derive aid and comfort in support of their opinion, from the rumoured intended withdrawal of the Police force; from the Kingston News saying that it is a "significant fact" that nine thousand acres of land are soon to be sold for taxes in the townships of Madoc, Marmora and Elzevir; and from the rumours that the Richardson Mine stock is being offered for sale in Montreal at a great many less than a hundred cents on the dollar. Nothing will satisfy them, now, short of a regular weekly supply of gold in paying quantities. When they see that, they will believe; but not until. At present, they incline to the conviction that the whole thing is a delusion, begotten of the varied proportions of knavery and gullibility incident to poor human nature. Some persons, they argue, having lands to sell, want to get a good price for them, and are not over-scrupulous what means they adopt to accomplish their ends; and others, having more money than wit, readily swallow any tale that may be told to induce them to invest in gold lands.

Such, then, is the present state of affairs. Doubt about the reality of the gold discovery unquestionably prevails in many quarters. This, we are inclined to think, is the not unreasonable result of the tardiness of the owners of the Richardson mine to show their faith by their works. They have delayed, too long for their own benefit, probably, to commence operations upon a scale commensurate with the expectations which have been given forth to the world. They are, however, making a move at last to get up the necessary works to develop the actual

capabilities of their property; and, for ourselves, we find it easier to believe that they, and others who are putting up expensive crushing machinery, have satisfied themselves that they have better grounds for making such an outlay than a blind trust in the speculative tendencies of a sufficient number of the public, which would lead to enough gold mining "stock" being taken up—in the absence of visible returns—to leave, in any event, a handsome profit for the original speculators,—rather than to come to the conclusion that there has been a wholesale conspiracy to humbug and defraud the rest of the world, on the part of all those who are either engaged in digging for gold, or who have again and again asserted that they have actually found the precious metal, not only in this locality, but over a widely extended area.

There is another reason which may be submitted to the consideration of the doubters, for the belief in the possibility of gold being found in this part of Canada, and that is, that the staff of the Geological Survey appear to be particularly cautious not to commit themselves to the expression of an adverse opinion.—It is to be hoped, that when Parliament meets, steps may be taken to stir up the Geological Department into making a decisive and authoritative report on the subject, so that the prevailing doubts may be settled one way or the other, unless, indeed, that is done sooner by the success or failure of the crushing machines.

### Two Stage-Coaches Overturned.

#### Death of an Infant.

On Tuesday, as the mid-day stage from Belleville was approaching Madoc, it met with an accident which has unfortunately resulted in the death of a child. As the coach was descending Bailey's hill, the driver was in the act of putting on the break, when, by one of the wheels striking against a stone, his foot was jerked off the lever, and he was thrown from his seat. The horses were startled, and shied off the road. The leaders fell into the ditch by the side, dragging the other horses and the coach after them. There was a full load of passengers, of whom those outside contrived to jump off without sustaining any injury. Some of those inside also managed to get out in safety; but all had not time to do so, and amongst them were Mr. R. Miller and his wife and child. It was supposed at first, when they were extricated from the overturned vehicle, that no one had received any serious injury; but the child, which was in its mother's arms, was crying. This it was at first thought was only from fright, and not from its being hurt; but it continued to cry until its death, which occurred on the following day.

On the same day, while the Hastings Road mail stage was on its way from Thanet to Madoc, the neck yoke broke, as the stage was descending the Pinery Hill, about three miles north of Beaver Creek. The tongue fell to the ground, and was broken into three pieces, and the whiffle-trees striking the horses' heels, they took fright and dashed off. The driver, Mr. Hugh Cameron, having one passenger—a female—on board, used every exertion to hold the horses under control, but the stage, rushing with fearful rapidity down the steep hill, struck against a log, and was overturned, the concussion breaking the seats to pieces, and otherwise damaging the wagon, and throwing out the passenger, who was seriously bruised and shaken. The damages having been repaired as far as possible under the circumstances, the stage arrived at its destination about three hours after its usual time.

**THE MOUNTED POLICE.**—A petition to the Hon. Stephen Richards, Crown Lands Commissioner of Ontario, is now in course of signature in this village, asking for the retention of the services of the Mounted Police.—The order for their withdrawal has been temporarily countenanced.

### Madoc Township Council.

TOWN-HALL, MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1867.

Present:—A. F. Wood, Reeve; W. H. Tumulty, Deputy Reeve; and J. N. Moore, S. Reed, and W. Blair, Councillors.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

**Sheep Killed.**—The following sums for sheep killed by dogs were ordered to be paid, with the sum of \$1 additional in each case for costs, out of the Dog Tax fund:—To W. H. Carpenter, \$19; Lewis Shaw, \$18; Robert Mains, \$7; Elizabeth McMathen, \$6; W. Montgomery, \$6.

One dollar of dog tax was struck off from John Maincraft, as the dog had been killed.

J. H. Dunn, Road Surveyor, presented a report, which was accepted.

Sundry petitions for grants for repairs of roads were received and laid over for consideration.

B. Vankleeck's account of \$9, for certificates of sheep killed by dogs, was ordered to be paid.

An application from D. McDonald, for \$22, for expenses incurred in arresting and securing Lashau and Berriman, and Thompson and Wright, on charges of burglary,—certain items having been disallowed by the Government, was received and laid over.

The Council, after a preliminary consideration of the estimates for the year, adjourned.

On Tuesday the Council met pursuant to adjournment.

A number of petitions for grants for making roads, which had been laid over for consideration from previous sessions, were disposed of as follows:

For the road from Conlin's, across the fifth concession to Eldorado, and thence across the 8th, 7th and 8th to McCoy's school-house,—the claims for compensation of the Widow McCoy, W. Warren, W. Irvin, and S. McMathen, and John Turnbull, were referred to arbitration; J. H. Dunn, Road Surveyor, being appointed arbitrator on behalf of the Council.

The following sums were granted:—\$25 on the side road between James Moore and David Embury, on 12 in the 6th concession.

\$80 on the line between the 8th and 9th concessions, from Elliott's swamp to the Cedar school house.

\$15 on the line between the 9th and 10th concessions, across lots 5 and 6.

\$15 for a crossway and bridge over Mulrahrast's creek.

\$20 on the road from Mullett's to the top of Bristol's hill.

\$25 on the road from W. Bristol's shop to Deane's corner in the village.

A by-law was passed, fixing the rate levied for the ensuing year at 1 1/2 cents on the dollar, equal to 7 cents on the pound.

D. McDonald was allowed \$12 for rent of room, and keep of Thompson and Wright, &c.

Council adjourned to December.

**ARBITRATION CASE.**—Some time in April last, Mr. Joseph Bateman commenced the construction of a large brick hotel in this village, which when finished, was to be occupied by Mr. Lennox. About a month since, when the building was approaching completion, a difference of opinion arose as to the terms of the contract that had been entered into, and work was suspended. The parties agreed to submit their claims to arbitration; and the hearing of the evidence in the case, which came on this week, occupied two days. The arbitrators selected are T. S. Agar, and H. A. F. McLeod, Esqs.—Arbitration is generally supposed to be a much more economical mode of settling difficulties than "going to law;" but with two lawyers—Messrs. R. P. Jellett, of Belleville, and R. H. Holland, of Madoc, on one side; and G. D. Dickson, of Belleville, and B. Fralick of Madoc, on the other, this arbitration seems likely to be a sufficiently expensive proceeding.—The award of the arbitrators has not yet been made, and is awaited with much curiosity.

**THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION** commences at Kingston on Monday next. The following is a list of the entries in the several classes this year:—Horses, 389; cattle, 441; sheep, 477; pigs, 184; poultry, 218; grain, &c., 667; horticultural products, 658; dairy produce, 128; agricultural implements, 192; measures, &c.; cabinet ware, 61; carriages and sleighs, 64; drawings, 28; fine arts, 161; grocery and provisions, 59; ladies' work, 218; arts and manufactures, 367.—Total, 4,108. The total number of entries at the Exhibition in Toronto last year was 6,348.

The principal refreshment stand at the Exhibition is under the charge and management of Mr. Lennox of Madoc, who has had much experience as a caterer for the public at preceding Exhibitions. Last year

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Currie, E  
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Cooley, S  
Dennis, J  
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Donohough  
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arrangements at Toronto were on a scale sufficient to provide dinner for 1,700 persons and this year he will be able to accommodate visitors daily. Visitors from this neighbourhood to the Exhibition will receive every attention from Mr. Lennox.

Scotia has gone anti-Union. It looks as if a sweep were going to be made. Dr. TUPPER is the only Unionist who will be elected. This will affect the general result of the elections in Ontario; but it is a great misfortune that a Province, though it returns only nineteen members, should virtually repudiate the new constitution. CHALBALD, a member of the General Government has been defeated. This particular, as well as the general disaster, will be got over; but we have every indication that Nova Scotia will be the home member of the Confederation.—*Leader*.

of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE.—By special telegram from Boston this afternoon, we learn with regret that Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister to the United States, died at the Tremont House, in New York, this morning, of diphtheria.—*Intelligencer*.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

### Notice to Trespassers!

It is hereby Given that Trespassers on the following land will be prosecuted.—  
East Half of 27 in the 1st Concession, Madoc.  
East Half of 29 in the 2nd  
JOHN C. T. COCHRANE, Proprietor.  
Sept. 5, 1867.

### LIST OF LETTERS

coming in Madoc Post Office, Sept. 1st, 1867.

Frederick  
Abahala  
Edward  
J. Robt W.  
  
Andrew  
Burdett (#)  
  
Alex  
Wm  
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Donald  
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J. No.  
G.  
rt  
Wellington  
O. L.  
Charlotte  
y Jno.  
(2)

Haskins, Charles  
Hinobliiff, Ann  
Johnson, John  
Johnson, Lewis  
Irving, A. S.  
Jordan, R. J.  
Keene, Mrs.  
Knight, Dr. O. C. (2)  
Linton, James  
Mahoney, Thos  
Moore, Wm  
Morrison, Wm  
Peck, Isaac  
Pierce, Richd  
Robinson, W. R.  
Root, Geo  
Robertson, Samuel  
Rider, Martha  
Richards, David  
Ross, M.  
Ringer, Jno.  
Smart, Jno.  
Storey, James  
Taylor, James  
Wood, Jno. (3)  
Wood, S. C.  
Wallon, R. L.

For Advertisers Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

### E. D. O'FLYNN

the HIGHEST PRICE for  
KEEN and DRY HIDES,  
is Warehouse.  
12, 1867.

### PRINTING

D AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE

a Taste and Dispatch.

THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

### NO RENT.

ING known as BRISCO'S TANNERY, opposite  
the mill, in the Village of Madoc,  
by at the Madoc Office.

### MINING COMPANIES.

INTEREST in some very important Lots in  
ARMORA and HUNGERFORD, to be disposed  
information, apply to  
J. WILSON, 300 Craig Street, Montreal.

## Folding Window Shades. CAROTHERS, McGLASHAN & CO.

Manufacturers of Window Shades,  
(Next door to PARKER'S HOTEL, STIRLING.)  
ARE NOW Prepared to Supply FOLDING WINDOW  
SHADES, of all Dimensions and Colours.  
All Orders promptly executed at the shortest notice.  
Stirling, August, 1867.

## PIERCE, PARKER & CO., Real Estate Agents,

Office, opposite Royal Hotel, MADOC, C.W.  
WE OFFER for SALE a large amount of the CHOICEST  
MINERAL LANDS in Canada. These lands were se-  
lected from the Government Geological Surveys, and noted  
among the BEST Mineral Lands.  
Persons wishing to purchase

### VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY.

Will please call and examine our LIST of LANDS located in  
the Townships of MADOC, MARMORA, and ESEVIE.  
MAPS, comprising a full Geological, and Provincial Land  
Surveyor's Report, together with Specimens of the ROCK  
from each Lot, furnished parties buying.

PERFECTLY PERFECT. CROWN PATENTS accompany-  
ing each Deal.

SURVEYS made, Abstracts procured, and Taxes paid for  
Non-residents.  
MINERAL LANDS and MINING STOCKS bought and sold  
on Commission.  
Madoc, July, 1867.

## VICTORIA GOLD MINES.

THESE MINES are situated on Lots No. 26 in the 9th Con-  
cession, 29 in the 10th, and 26 in the 11th concession of Madoc.  
From the two first named, assays from rock on the surface  
were made on July 31st, by Mr. Wyckoff, and one yielded at  
the rate of \$1 in silver, and \$6.40 in gold to the ton. The re-  
turn from 29 in the 10th was \$14 in gold, from the surface.  
Part of these lots are for sale, together with a few others in  
the 1, 2, and 3rd concessions of Elsievir.

For particulars, apply to JAMES WHITE, Representative  
of the Victoria Gold Mining Co. Port Hope.—or to GEORGE  
WHITE,—Residence, Madoc Village.  
These Lots will be disposed of on favourable terms,—at low  
figures for cash down.

August 2, 1867.

JAMES WHITE.

## DENTISTRY.

MR. WALKER will be in MADOC, punctually, on the 30th  
of SEPTEMBER.—Those who wish Artificial Teeth  
inserted, will find it to their advantage not to put off calling on  
he Dentist till the last of his visit, as, sometimes, changes re-  
quire to be made to insure comfort and give satisfaction to all  
concerned.

### Mining Lands For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his FARM, of 200 ACRES,  
Lot No. 15 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, only two  
lots from the RICHARDSON MINE.

Apply on the premises to the owner  
THOMAS THOMPSON.  
Or to C. GREAM, Madoc.

## JOHN DALE, MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT, MADOC.

### MONEY TO LOAN.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS to Lend on good Real Es-  
tate security. Apply to C. GREAM, Conveyancer, Madoc.

## Mineral Lands FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.

1,000 ACRES of MINERAL LANDS For Sale, or to  
Lease, in the Gold Regions of MADOC and  
ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

For further particulars, apply to T. A. MITCHELL, North  
American Hotel, Madoc, or to M. B. MCGREGOR, Office over  
A. F. Wood's store, Madoc.  
Madoc, June 1st, 1867.

## Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible  
Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity  
of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of  
the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a  
healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated  
with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of  
payment. Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the premises.

## The "New Dominion" Hotel, Millbridge, Hastings Road.

GOLD-MINERS will find Every Accommodation at the  
"New Dominion."—Moderate Charges, the Best Liquors,  
Comfortable Beds, and Good Stabling.  
A new name but the old stand, and the old attention  
to all friends.

ISAAC GOLDING.

## Mineral Rights!

### FOR SALE OR LEASE.

PORTIONS of the Whole of LOTS 11 and 13 in the Third  
Concession of HUNTINGDON.  
The Quartz from Lot 11 has been assayed, and both Gold  
and Silver found.  
For further particulars apply in writing to the Owner  
R. R. PERRY, or to

CHARLES OHEAN,  
Conveyancer and Land Agent, Madoc.

## MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN, CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,

AND  
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,  
MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.  
Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

### McLeod & Carre,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, AR-  
CHITECTS, DRAUGHTSMEN, and PATENT Solicitors,  
187 1-2, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

MCLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co.,  
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## William Baldwin Sullivan,

LATE OF TORONTO,

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN  
CHANCERY, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.  
OFFICE—Next to A. F. Wood's, MADOC, C. W.

Land and Mining Business promptly and carefully attended  
to. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, and other documents, prepared  
on the shortest notice.

## J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATUR-  
DAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

## MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts  
of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

## MISS DRISCOLL,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER  
Stamping, &c. Cooper Street, Madoc.

## MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,  
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

## THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately re-  
fitted and furnished anew, and will be found in all  
its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges  
of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and  
Stabling attached to the Premises.  
The best Brands of Liquors supplied at this Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor

## FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At  
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,  
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

## MADOC MARKET PRICES.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.

|                |       |               |              |
|----------------|-------|---------------|--------------|
| ASHES          | ..... | 85.00         | per 100 lbs. |
| WHEAT (Fall)   | ..... | 81.25         |              |
| ..... (Spring) | ..... | 81.15         |              |
| BARLEY         | ..... | None offering |              |
| RYE            | ..... | 55c a60       |              |
| OATS           | ..... | 35c           |              |
| PEAS           | ..... | 55c a60       |              |
| PORK           | ..... | 80c a85       |              |
| HIDES          | ..... | 56c           |              |
| SHEEPSKINS     | ..... | 12c           |              |
| BUTTER         | ..... | 12c           |              |
| EGGS           | ..... | 10c           |              |

## Belleville Markets.

|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Fall Wheat, \$0.00 a80.00 | Spring Wheat, \$1.00 a1.25 |
| Potash, \$5.00            | Hides, \$6.50 a7.50        |
| Barley, 65c a70c          | Rye, 60c a70c              |
|                           | Peas, 65c a70c             |

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

It is claimed that a new printing-press, invented at Norwalk, Conn., will print 50,000 copies an hour.

Gen. Meade, of the U. S. army, was recently the guest of Lord Monck in Quebec.

In its journey West, the cholera has reached Pesth, Wilm, and Upper Silesia. In Berlin, a special hospital has been made ready.

The Princess of Wales is still suffering much from the stiffness of her leg. It will, it is feared, be long ere she is completely convalescent.

The reports about the riot at Levis, opposite Quebec, were much exaggerated. No lives were lost. A number of civilians and military received severe wounds, but no loss of life is anticipated.

It is stated that a deposit of magnetic black sand has been discovered near Batiscan, about 50 miles west of Quebec. It is similar to that on the Moisie river.

The upper Mississippi steamers are crowded with passengers. One boat recently landed 332 cabin and 423 deck passengers, in all 755 persons, at St. Paul, Minnesota.

The old palace of Kensington is to be rebuilt on a scale of magnificence never yet seen in or out of England. It is to be devoted principally to the entertainment of State guests, the want of such a palace having been felt during the recent visit of the King of Egypt to England.

Although it is more than five years since the death of Prince Albert, the mourning seal in black wax continues to be affixed to all the official letters of the Government in its several departments, nor does there appear any probability of a return to the red official seal.

James Stephens, the late Fenian Head Centre, it is announced, is still residing in Paris, in seemingly distressed circumstances. He is engaged in writing a history of his connection with the Fenian movement, and, it is said, hopes to prove satisfactorily that he made no improper use of the funds of the society.

An exchange states that Captain Tyler, the Government Inspector of English Railways, will proceed to North America, and will pass over the Grand Trunk road of Canada, to report to the shareholders as to its condition, according to the invitation given by Mr. Watkin, the chairman of the company, at the last meeting.

An English newspaper correspondent says: "I am sorry to inform you that Mr. Charles Dickens is in a very critical state of health, and that his intended voyage to America is prompted as much by sanitary as other considerations. He is now under treatment by one of the most eminent surgeons of the day, who has recommended change of air and scene, and cessation from all literary labour for some time to come."

**GALLANT ACT.**—The Montreal Gazette of the 12th says:—On Friday last, when the Merchants' Express freight train was within two miles of Antville station, and running along at a rapid rate, the driver, Cornelius Greenwood, observed a child, apparently about three or four years of age, walking along the track directly in front of the engine. He immediately whistled "on breaks," and did everything in his power to slacken speed, but the fireman (John Slaine) seeing that it would be impossible to pull up in time to avert a catastrophe, went on to the cow-catcher, and while the train was running about five miles an hour, leant forward, and catching the child in his arms, held it until the train was brought to a stand. The little one seems to have strayed away from its friends, as there is no house within two miles of where the occurrence took place, and no person near at the time. The child was taken on to Antville by the engine-driver and left in charge of the station agent there.

**A PROBABLE MURDER CASE.**—We are informed that on Tuesday, 27th ult., as Dr. Sparham of Kempville was driving along the macadamized road leading to Prescott, he discovered a man lying on the roadside, apparently asleep, and a horse standing near. Upon investigation he found him to be one Daniel Keenan, of Oxford, and that he had serious injury upon the left side of the head. The unfortunate man was removed to his home, about a mile distant, and expired shortly after reaching there. Conjecture was busy as to the cause of his death, some surmising it to be the result of a premeditated attack. A jury having been sworn by Dr. Sparham, Coroner, they desired medical testimony on the matter, and adjourned to give time for a post mortem examination, which was performed by Drs. Couens of Intermark and Weir of Merriekville. This fully proved that Keenan had

been wilfully and deliberately murdered, the skull being badly fractured on each side and across the base. We learn that much excitement exists, and that several persons have been arrested in consequence of threats made use of towards deceased, but as yet no evidence sufficient to implicate any one has been laid before the authorities.—*Dundas Courier.*

**LORD MONCK.**—It is understood that the Governor General will leave Quebec with his family about the 24th inst., to take up their permanent residence at Rideau Hall, Ottawa. Among the incidents connected with his Excellency's removal, the shipment to Ottawa of the valuable and costly collection of plants from the Spencer Wood grounds and conservatory—which we are assured has been going on since Monday last—for the embellishment of Rideau Hall, is the subject of much comment, it being considered that inasmuch as the Spencer Wood property does not belong to his Excellency, and under the Confederation Act remains the property of the Province of Quebec, the removal of the plants adorning it is not only an act of discourtesy to the Government and citizens of this Province, but their appropriation for purposes connected with the Dominion Government is also an act of spoliation, which will have to be compensated and made good out of the treasury of the Dominion, if not out of Lord Monck's own pocket.—*Quebec Mer.*

**OUR NEXT GOVERNOR-GENERAL.**—It is rumored on what authority we will not pretend to say—that Lord Monck's tenure of office is nearly up, and that the office being in the gift of the present Conservative Government, the Duke of Buckingham will be our next Governor-General.—*Ottawa News.*

**NEW COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.**—Lieut.-General Sir John Michel has resigned the command of the army in Canada, and it is said in military circles that that position has been offered to Gen. Sir Fenwick Williams. The chief reason of the resignation of Gen. Michel, whose term expires next year, is, we understand, the continued ill-health of Lady Michel. Lieutenant-General Viscount Templeton is reported by late English papers to be likely to permanently succeed to the chief command in the new Dominion.—*Quebec Mercury.*—We understand that Lieut.-General Sir Charles Ash Windham, K.C.B., has been named as the successor of Sir J. Michel, K.C.B., as commander of the Forces of the Dominion of Canada.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

**MACHINE vs. MUSCLE.**—Two cradlers and two "binders" in Westminister undertook for a wager of \$10 to compete with a reaping machine, followed by four "binders." The work to be performed was the cutting down of two acres of oats. After a very keen contest, during which it was uncertain what the result would be, the victory was declared to be on the reaper's side. The time in which the work was performed was by the reaper one hour and twenty-five minutes, and by the cradlers one hour and forty-two minutes, leaving only a difference of seventeen minutes in favour of the machine.—*Strathroy Age.*

**SIX YEARS OF NAPOLEON.**—M. Girardin, in the Paris *Liberte*, sums up the results of six years:—"From August 18, 1861, to August 18, 1867, exactly six years have elapsed. These six years make a period in the 'History of the Restoration of the French Empire'—which is conspicuous by these events: First the expedition to Mexico, the occupation of that country, and the five years' war, wound up by the insanity of the Empress Charlotte and the shooting of Maximilian at Queretaro. Secondly, diplomatic intervention of France, in 1863, between Poland and Russia, wound up by Poland losing her administrative autonomy, and her quartering, after much bloodshed and incalculable ruin. Thirdly, the unification of Germany, engendered by the unification of Italy. What France has lost during those six years I see plainly enough. But what has she gained?"

**HOW NAPOLEON TRAVELS.**—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The special train in which the Emperor Napoleon went with his suite from Paris to Salzburg, is described as exceeding in comfort and elegance anything of the kind that has hitherto been known. The train consisted of nine carriages, communicating with each other by tastefully decorated bridges. In the middle was a handsome sitting room, furnished with chairs, ottomans, sofas, mirrors, pictures, clocks and chandeliers. On one side of this room was the dining-room, and on the other the Emperor's study. In the middle of the dining-room there was a table, capable of being extended or contracted at pleasure, with easy chairs placed parallel to the sides of the carriage. The Emperor's contained an elegant writing table, a clock in the style of the renaissance, a thermometer, a barometer, and a telegraph apparatus, by means of which telegraphic communication was established with the apartments of the various

court officials travelling with his Majesty. Next to the study was the bedroom of the Emperor and Empress, with two beds placed transversely against the sides of the carriage. Two dressing-rooms were attached to the bedroom. The remaining carriages consisted of a kitchen, a wine-cellar, and the apartments of the Emperor's suite. There was also a conservatory filled with the choicest flowers."

**THE GREASE TREE.**—In China there grows a tree known as the Grease Tree. It is said that large forests of this vegetable lubricant are to be found there, and they form the source of a considerable local traffic. The tree not very long ago was imported into India, and it is said that the experiment of cultivating it there has proved quite successful. In the Punjab and northwestern provinces generally it grows as rapidly and as vigorously as in its native soil, and there are already thousands of trees on the government plantations, yielding tons of seed, admirably adapted to a variety of commercial purposes. Doctor Jameson, a chemist in the Punjab, has prepared hundred weights of grease from this particular tree, and has forwarded on trial a portion of it to the Punjab railway, to have its qualities tested in a practical manner as lubricating material, for those parts of the machinery constantly exposed to friction. The grease thus obtained forms an excellent tallow, burning with a clear, brilliant, and what is infinitely more to the purpose, a white light, and at the same time emitting not a trace of any unpleasant odor, or of the ordinary disagreeable accompaniment of combustion—smoke.

## VARIETIES.

Habits of Birds—Their feathers.

What style of hat is easiest to wear?—That which is not felt.

There are a great many laughable things upon the old earth, but she always keeps her gravity.

Advertising for a wife, says a contemporary, is just as absurd as it would be to get measured for an umbrella.

A preacher, in a funeral sermon on a lady, after summing up her good qualities, added that she always reached her husband his hat when he called for it, without muttering.

A painter, who was well acquainted with the dire effects of law, had to represent two men—one who had gained a lawsuit, and another who had lost one. He painted the former with a shirt on, and the latter naked.

A Quaker lady explained to her new domestic that washing-day came on every Second Day. The girl left in high dudgeon. She didn't go to be washing every other day. Not she.

A plate of apples was being passed around a party of children. There was a fine red one on the top, which a little girl took. "How greedy you are," said her neighbour, "to take the largest; I meant to have had that."

A well-known parish minister in the West Highlands, distinguished for his vein of humour and sarcastic observation, meeting the other day a zealous minister of the Free Church, said, "I am told that you are thinking of coming back to the Establishment again."—"Heaven forbid!" exclaimed the other; upon which the minister rejoined, "Well, it is seldom you and I agree upon such matters, but those are just the very words I used when I heard the report."

Needles were first made in London by a negro from Spain, in the reign of Queen Mary. He died without imparting the secret of his art. The art was recovered in 1565. Elias Groves first taught the English to make needles, but the art was again lost for nearly a century, when it was again recovered by Christopher Greening, who settled at Long Crenon, in Buckinghamshire.

**TAKEN AT A DISADVANTAGE.**—In Brussels, Belgium, and in many German cities, small mirrors are placed outside the windows of the private houses, by which the lady inmates are able to see, without looking out, those passing by in the streets below, the figures being reflected in the glass. A visitor is seen by the same means when he appears at the door, and "at home" or "not at home" is frequently thus determined upon.

**HALAL.** The Arabian, being asked what was the most excellent thing in man, replied, "Sense." But if he have none, what is best then? "Honesty." But if he have not that? "The counsel of his friend," replied the doctor. And in want of that? "Tasiturnity." And if we cannot have any of these things? "A sudden death as soon as possible."



# THE MADOC MERCURY

## AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 249.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1897.

Price Two Cents.

### News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

**MANCHESTER, Sept. 19 (noon).**—Quite a serious Fenian riot occurred in this city to-day, resulting in the killing and wounding of several persons. While a strong police escort was conducting the Fenian Kelly, recently arrested in this city, and Deasy, from removal to Dublin for trial, they were attacked by a mob of people armed with clubs, stones and firearms. A desperate battle ensued for a time, when the police, fighting themselves overpowered, were obliged to give way, and the prisoners were rescued by the mob and carried off in triumph. The city is now quiet; one policeman was killed and several others injured. Many of the rioters were also badly injured. A proclamation was immediately issued by the authorities offering a reward of £800 for the recapture of the prisoners.

2 P.M.—Up to this time six persons have been arrested for participating in the riot.

A special telegram from New York from Manchester, Sept. 20, 8 a.m., says:—"The city was quiet all night, but the police were vigilant. To prevent the escape of the prisoners, all avenues were clothed and watched. Several suspicious parties were arrested during the night. The outbreak is completely suppressed. A strong force is being mustered to prevent public disturbance. One policeman, it is reported, died last night; several were badly injured and probably killed and carried off by the mob, but it is impossible to ascertain how many lives were lost."

**LONDON, Sept. 20.**—A despatch from Bradford reports that Kelly and Deasy were seen in that city this afternoon, but the police, though immediately on the alert, failed to arrest them and they have again disappeared.

**DUBLIN, Sept. 21.**—Arrests of suspected Fenians continue. The latest arrest is that of James Walton, supposed to be an agent of the Fenian organization in the United States. He has been imprisoned and examined on a charge of treason.

**LONDON, Sept. 20.**—Count Von Bismarck has recently addressed a circular note to the diplomatic representatives of Prussia in regard to the conference of the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph at Salzburg. The document has just been published and is the principal subject of editorial discussion in the English and continental newspapers. Count Bismarck says that Prussia is willing to accept the presentation made by France, that the conference at Salzburg should be regarded as a pledge of peace. He also makes many allusions to the union of the German States. The London journals comment favourably upon this note, regarding it as pacific in tone and tranquillizing in its tendency. The French press, while they seem disposed to find little fault with what M. Bismarck says, denounce the circular, since, in all its reference to German unity, it completely ignores the treaty of Prague, and omits allusion to the obligations under which Prussia rests fulfil the stipulations of that solemn compact.

**PARIS, Sept. 23.**—The annual races of the city of Paris took place yesterday. The great race for the prize of Paris was won by "Patrician."

**LONDON, Sept. 22.**—Garibaldi has issued a stirring appeal to his followers, announcing that the time has come for them to overthrow the tyranny of the Pope and restore Rome to Italy and give the eternal city its ancient supremacy as the capital of the Italian nation. A royal proclamation has also been promulgated, signed by King Victor Emmanuel, warning all Italians against taking part in the revolutionary movement. The proclamation closes with the threat of punishment on all persons found engaged in illegal activities against the Papal authority.

**Sept. 23.**—Garibaldi has made his appearance at Leipzig, forty miles from this city.

**LONDON, Sept. 22.**—A despatch from Paris states that the Pope has publicly denounced the proposed union of the Church lands in Italy and declared the union of the Italian government null and void.

**COPENHAGEN, Sept. 22.**—Strong doubts are entertained here in official quarters of the success of the Danish cabinet in its negotiations with Prussia for the retrocession of the Danish province of Schleswig.

By Steamship.

The Paris Liberte of the 10th says that the Sultan has granted the English government permission to enlist volunteers in Arabia for the Abyssinian expedition.

It is stated that an attempt has been made to assassinate the Emperor of Russia by two men disguised as females.

The transformation of old fire-arms into needle-guns has commenced in Italy.

The Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia will visit England the last of October.

The Russian Grand Duke Michael is expected at Constantinople from the Crimea on a visit to the Sultan.

The London Times of the 10th, in speaking of the late trials of the 15-inch American guns, says:—"Experiments with the American gun have not led to any desire on the part of English artillerymen to adopt their system," but it admits that the huge Roduan is a magnificent gun of its kind.

### The Alabama Claims.

The New York Journal of Commerce says:—"No real progress has been made towards the settlement of the Alabama claims beyond the production of a large amount of additional diplomatic correspondence, ably conducted on both sides. The case now stands as follows:—

The British Government is anxious to get rid of the claims. They are a *casus belli* of formidable proportions. The policy of England now being pacific, she does not relish the idea of a standing difference with a nation just entering upon its career of development, whose apparent mission it is to increase and take in the whole of this continent, and whose youth and vigour render war with a foreign power holding possessions adjoining our territory a question not only of profit, but of national gratification. It pleases England to be quiet. She is like a retired athlete, wearied of the rough sports of the arena. But fighting is quite in the line of the United States. No love of ease, nor consciousness of old age and weakness, but only the laws of international comity, restrain the Union from seizing and overrunning Canada. While it is for the interest of England, clearly, to adjust the Alabama claims with as little delay as possible, the United States find it for their advantage not to hurry up the settlement. For our side, the case is improved by procrastination. The anxiety of England grows in proportion to the indifference of the United States. We can get far better terms from her now than we could have obtained last year; and she will doubtless be willing to pay more liberally next year than at present. The United States gain by waiting, because at any time the claims can be converted into a good cause of war, and the British colonies taken as an indemnity or receipt in full. This is the state of facts, as it is recognized by the people of the United States and Great Britain, though no hint of it is afforded by Secretary Seward or Lord Stanley. While the United States occupy this vantage ground, they are yet, we think, not only fair, but truly magnanimous, in offering to refer all the questions at issue to an umpire. By the decision of this umpire they agree to be bound.

The subject matter for his consideration must be (Mr. Seward says) the entire correspondence which has taken place between the two governments, with such further evidence and arguments as either party may desire, without imposing restrictions or conditions of any kind upon the umpire, and without waiving any principle or argument upon either side. To this direct and handsome offer Lord Stanley replied by accepting it, on condition that the umpire should determine only the question of England's moral responsibility, and that the "general claims of the subjects and citizens of the two countries arising out of the events of the late war, should be submitted to a mixed commission, with a view to their eventual payment by the government that may be judged responsible for them." Lord Stanley suggests that the de-

tails of the Alabama claims should also be submitted to this mixed commission in case the umpire decides the "moral responsibility" question against England. These "general claims" have never been specified, but are supposed to include all the damage inflicted on Canada by the Fenian raids, and a great variety of losses sustained by British subjects in the South during the war—in fact, everything which could be raked up with any show of propriety, to make an offset to the known Alabama claims, a full list of which (showing ninety-five merchant vessels with \$10,000,000 of property destroyed by the Alabama and other Anglo-rebel cruisers) was long ago presented by Mr. Seward to the British government. Mr. Seward very properly declines to accept this modification of his proposition. If an umpire is the best judge of the validity of the Alabama claims, he thinks the same tribunal would be the best one for the "general claims." He is willing, however, that there should be a separate umpire for each series of claims. There the correspondence, so far as published, rests—Mr. Seward's closing letter bearing date Aug. 12, 1897.

It is not improbable that the British Government will reluctantly conclude to accept this final proposition, in order to shelve forever an aggravating cause of controversy. In that event there would arise the question of choosing an umpire—no easy one. Of course the United States will not consent to the selection of an umpire unfriendly to or in any degree prejudicial against the republic; and Great Britain will be equally solicitous to have one who will determine the issues in her favour. More diplomatic correspondence will follow, the United States will not waive their interests, and the British government will at last be forced to concede to the just demands of this nation, or to take the consequences of leaving open an occasion of quarrel from which the United States can reap all the material advantages.

### Brutal Murder in Kingston.

#### Arrest of the Guilty Parties.

Our reporters at Kingston send us some particulars of a shocking murder, which was committed at Morton's distillery in that city on Sunday morning between 12 and 2 o'clock. The unfortunate victim was a watchman in the distillery named Cornelius Driscoll, an unmarried man of good reputation, who had been engaged in the distillery for a large number of years. His body, shockingly mangled, was found near his usual beat on Sunday morning about six o'clock by a Mrs. Finnigan, who was going down to the lake at that hour to draw a pail of water. Frightful cuts and contusions were found on various parts of the unfortunate man's head and chest. Mrs. Finnigan at once gave the alarm, and in a short time several of the neighbours having collected together, the body was removed to the house of Mr. Hippen, not very far from the distillery, where Driscoll had boarded for some time past. As soon as the body was attended to an examination of the distillery was made, no doubt existing that the murder had been committed by some cold-blooded villains for the purpose of putting the watchman out of the way that they might the more easily rob the safe. These anticipations were found to be correct. The Herring safe in the office of the distillery was found open, the ground strewn with papers, and some \$2,500 taken away. A heavy sledge, a chisel and a stout iron bar, all of which had undoubtedly been used in breaking into the safe, were found in its immediate neighbourhood. The police were at once put in possession of these facts. It was soon discovered that a boat belonging to a Kingstonian had been taken away, whilst some skiffs, moored alongside of her, contained marks of blood. Scouts were sent out in various directions and the telegraph wires brought into requisition. About noon the captain of the Pierpost discovered the first trace of the supposed murderers by lighting on Wolfe Island, upon the boat which had been stolen by them. Inquiry on the island brought out the fact that very early in the morning a farmer—residing there saw three men crossing his farm and carrying a small bag with them. Further inquiry showed that

the suspected parties had gone on to Watertown, New York, having hired a horse and buggy at Cape Vincent. On arriving at Watertown, they registered their names at Ward's Hotel as C. E. Adams, William Howard and Edward Jones. The Watertown police, being already on their track, had little difficulty in arresting them. About eight hundred dollars of money, identified as a portion of that which had been taken from the distillery, was found in their possession. Blood stains were discovered on Adams' shirt, coat and trousers, and some spots on Howard's cap. The prisoners were at once surrendered by the Watertown authorities and brought to Kingston. An inquest on the body was commenced yesterday but, without eliciting anything material, was adjourned.

A despatch received late last night says the fourth supposed murderer was arrested on one of the steamers running to the States. He gave his name as Meade, but Sergt-Major Cummings identifies him as a man named Secord, who formerly belonged to the Brook's Bush gang.

The people of Kingston are much excited at the supposed, and would have willingly lynched the men who were brought back, if an opportunity had been afforded them.—*Leader*.

The fourth person concerned in the murder was arrested by an American policeman, who found him asleep behind a hemlock tree in the woods about 12 miles from Watertown. He gave the name of Lateh, but when brought to Kingston, was identified as Alexander Gemmel, son of a bootmaker in Toronto. He made a full confession, and has been accepted as Queen's evidence. He says that the prisoner who gave his name as Adams, but who is known in Kingston by the nickname of "Baxie" Allan, was the actual murderer. From the information given by Gemmel, \$1,500 of the stolen money, which had been hidden in an old log on Baker's farm, Wolfe island, has been recovered.—A despatch to the *Leader* says that Jones, another of the prisoners, has also made a clean breast. Howard's real name is Childs; he is from London, and was at one time an engine-driver on the Great Western Railway. The examination is still in progress.



## THE MADOC MERCURY AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

### The Gold Region.

Except for the occasional report of a blast, and the more frequent arrival and departure of the stages to and from Belleville and Eldorado, and the presence of some once strange but now familiar faces—the village of Madoc is as quiet as it was a year ago, when the Gold discovery had only just begun to be talked about, and before it began to attract attention abroad. We have nothing new or interesting, or especially encouraging to report for the past week—there being a pause of expectation as to what the crushing machinery now being erected at Eldorado will reveal concerning the real value of the gold and silver-bearing rock of this vicinity. Everybody feels that the whole affair is about to be put to the test that will probably make or mar the fortune of this part of Canada for many a long year to come, and therefore nobody cares particularly about a speck of gold having been found here or there—or about a reported rich discovery of silver at Eldorado,—or about this or that assay, though for that matter both Dr. Owey and Mr. Wyckoff happen to be away at present. But notwithstanding that Madoc, except for a few additional buildings, presents much of the ordinary business aspect it formerly used to do, a great crisis in its history—the question whether it is to remain a mere inconspicuous country village, or to become the business centre of a populous mining region—bids fair to be reached in less than a twelve-month from the time the latter contingency first appeared to be among the things possible. On the 8th of September, 1865, it was first of all announced

in the *Mercury* that Gold had actually been discovered in small quantity in this township. That announcement attracted no attention at the time. Six weeks afterwards we mentioned in a brief paragraph that "More Gold" had been exhibited to us by Mr. Lyman Moon, and that it was decidedly rich. We took care, that time, to call the attention of the press of Toronto and Montreal to the fact, which was then made known at once from one end of Canada to the other. The result was soon visible in the sudden outbreak of the gold fever. The "Richardson Mine" became a household word, and speculators tried to secure it, and there was a general rush to buy up mining rights and obtain mineral territory in all directions. In less than a year's time, Madoc has witnessed most of the various phases of a gold excitement—fever heat at one period, then complaints that it was all "a humbug and a swindle." We have had M. Michel's Report, the erection of the Quinte Gold Mining Division, and the appointment of a Gold Inspector, with a Mounted Police to enforce the Mining Law. We have had a Raid on the Richardson Mine, and burglaries in the village. We have seen new buildings erected, and the arrival of new lawyers, land agents, and speculators; and the establishment of assay offices, and the formation of numerous mining companies. We have had "great expectations"—unfulfilled—of a large permanent addition to the population; of lands fetching high prices, which except in a few isolated cases have not been realized. Some of the speculators are already departing, and doubts and fears alternate with hopes for the future. We are only just reaching the point in which enough capital is being invested, to settle beyond dispute whether there is gold enough in the rock to pay for crushing it—and that is more than was looked for a year ago.

### Too Much Gunpowder About.

Our attention has been called to the fact that there is some anxiety felt on account of the large quantity of gunpowder for blasting now on store in the village. Whatever satisfaction may be derived from this evidence that mining operations on an extensive scale must be going on to necessitate such a large supply of gunpowder being kept on hand, is considerably damped by the reflection that the consequences, in the event of a fire breaking out in the village, would most likely be very serious; for the fear of an explosion, of which there might be no immediate danger, would probably lead most persons to keep at a respectful distance, and the whole village in consequence might soon be swept away. Twenty-five barrels, we are informed, were for some time left on the street one day, and people smoking in their neighbourhood!—and this sight suggested the anxiety above referred to.—The law, we believe, forbids above a certain limited number of pounds of gunpowder being kept in a store at one time; and those who deal in the article would, we believe, find it to their own advantage to provide a magazine at some little distance—apart from any buildings—out of the village, if they do not want to witness a general stampede should the unwelcome cry of "Fire!" have occasion to be raised.

### Madoc Fair and Cattle Show.

The Seventh Annual Show of the Township of Madoc Branch Agricultural Society will be held at the Town-Hall on Thursday, the 10th of October. The Society, we are sorry to say, is not in so flourishing a condition this year as last, the loss incurred by the discount on the bills of the Bank of Upper Canada, in which the sum due from the parent society was paid, having left no surplus on hand for this year. There has also been a considerable falling off in the number of members; and the premium list has consequently had to be correspondingly reduced. As one cause of the society not being so well supported as it might be, has been a feeling of dissatisfaction in previous years with the decisions of the judges in some cases, the Directors should in future endeavour to remedy this objection as far as possible in the selection of the judges of the various classes. Every effort should be made to increase the number of members and exhibitors; and then, although this is not a first-class agricultural district, the annual exhibition

would compare favourably with that of the majority of township agricultural societies. We hope that the rule that exhibitors removing their articles before three o'clock in the afternoon shall forfeit their premiums will be strictly enforced, as last year many persons who came in from the country on purpose to see the articles, went away disgusted, because they found that everything was being carried off as soon as the judges had made their awards.

From the Daily Intelligencer, Thursday, September 19.  
"North Hastings Election."

"The Madoc Mercury, in an article upon the result of the election in North Hastings, among other things says:

"[Here follows a portion of the paragraph in which it was said—] it is useless to speculate as to all the causes which have led to the rejection of Mr. Wallbridge." &c.; the word "all," however, for reasons best known to the *Intelligencer*, being omitted.]

"In this short paragraph there are two points to which we desire to call the attention of the *Mercury*, and ask an explanation. In the first place, who are the 'office-seekers' who were upon Mr. Bowell's side, and what was 'the bargain' by which the scale was turned against Mr. Wallbridge in Radston? The only inference to be drawn from the above charge is that Mr. Bowell had canvassing for him a tribe of 'office-seekers,' and that he made some corrupt bargain with the people of Radston for their support; both of which are inaccurate. We know of but one gentleman who is an 'office-seeker,' and who is at present a suppliant for Government favours, and he was a warm supporter of Mr. Wallbridge. Will the *Mercury* tell its readers who these office-seekers are?"

"The next point is the most important. What was the bargain to which the *Mercury* refers? If any were made, the electors should be made acquainted with the facts. Mr. B. being as much in the dark as any one as to the nature of any 'bargain,' and therefore is anxious to be enlightened. If any arrangement were made which affects Mr. B., he at least should know it, and as he is totally ignorant of any bargain having been made, he is anxious to know all about it. Will the *Mercury* tell us."

"The *Mercury* also says: 'From first to last we have looked upon the Railway cry—as it is admitted to have been by some of Mr. Bowell's supporters—as a mere election dodge.' We will not dispute the assertion that our contemporary looked upon the 'Railway cry' as a 'mere election dodge,' but we deny that Mr. Bowell ever looked upon it in that light. He and many others viewed that question on as one materially affecting our interests. Who are the parties to whom reference is made? Will the *Mercury* enlighten us? Mr. B. readily admits that the 'determined effort of his numerous friends' in Belleville had much to do with the result of the election, and that one of the most pleasing features in the whole contest is the fact that where he and Mr. W. are best and longest known, that he (Mr. B.) had an almost undivided support from leading men of all parties and all creeds."

"Will the *Mercury* tell its readers who these office-seekers are?"

Certainly not. A newspaper editor has a perfect right, in such a connection, to allude to a class, without being called upon to descend to personalities, by naming individuals. What impropriety was there in the *Mercury's* observing the same reticence on this point, as the *Intelligencer* itself practices, in not mentioning the name of the office-seeking gentleman who was a "warm supporter of Mr. Wallbridge?"

With respect to the "bargain," and Mr. Bowell's anxiety to know all about it, we must confess our astonishment at what appears to us the affected ignorance of the *Intelligencer* as to what we alluded to, seeing that, before the election, in the course of conversation with Mr. Bowell, we told him we had heard from a gentleman, who said he knew because he had seen it, that a certain proposition had come from Stirling to Madoc. We leave it to Mr. Bowell, if he sees fit, to publish that conversation, of the general purport of which, he will probably remember, he told us he had "heard something before." As Radston was not specially interested in the Railway question, the unexpected majority for Mr. Bowell in that township must be attributed to some other cause.

About the "mere election dodge." Here we have, first, to ask the *Intelligencer* a question. Why did it not give the whole of the sentence as we wrote it, and inform its readers that it was a quotation from another article, in which the *Mercury* pointed out that after the election, the railway topic was abandoned, and the supporters of Mr. Wallbridge were classed by the *Intelligencer* with "sectionists, disunionists, and annexationists"? In common fairness that should have been stated. Its omission, however, we hope may be looked upon as an evidence that the *Intelligencer* has the grace to be ashamed of having, in the excitement of election-time, preferred such a charge against the loyalty of a large number of those of whom Mr. Bowell is now a Representative. The *Intelligencer* must know better than to expect us to comply with its demand for enlightenment about the supporters of Mr. Bowell who believed the Railway cry to be a mere election dodge. Let the *Intelligencer* be satisfied with the knowledge that the statement was not an unfounded invention on the part of the *Mercury*. Strange as it may appear to our contemporary, there are gentlemen who agree with us in our opinion about the Railway business generally, although they voted for Mr. Bowell.

ANOTHER day evening Wm. Fox, Lake, they short dist letting the team. in front of in contact horses bro the occup striking or Her broth diately mo the village in attenda to learn th emision of the skull that on Th ably toward

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Cooley, Sam

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Douglas, Ar

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Edwards, Ir

Forsyth, B.

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Ferguson, W

Goldie, Rev

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Madoc, Sept

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**A SERIOUS RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.**—On Monday, as the youngest son and daughter of Mr. Senior, were returning from Wadsworth's met with an accident when only a very narrow path from home. The neck-yoke broke, tongue fell to the ground, which frightened as they were descending the steep pitch Mr. Charles Fox's house, the wagon came with a large rock. With the shock, the horse away, and the wagon was upset. Both men were thrown out, Miss Almira Fox on her forehead and breaking her collar-bone. She was fortunately uninjured, and immediately one of the horses and proceeded to for surgical assistance. Dr. Jones was called as quickly as possible, and we are glad at all through Miss Fox sustained severe concussion of the brain, besides breaking her collar-bone. It is not, as was at first feared, fractured, and on Monday night she was progressing favourably towards recovery.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

## MADOC AND CATTLE SHOW.

ANNUAL SHOW OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at the VILLAGE OF MADOC,

ON **FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1867.**

Admission at Twelve o'clock, for TEN CENTS. Exhibiting must obtain tickets from the Under-Secretary PREVIOUS TO THE DAY OF SHOW.

G. D. RAWE, SECRETARY.

On the 27th, 1867.

## Notice to Trespassers!

Whereby Given that Trespassers on the following land are prosecuted Half of 27 in the 1st Concession, Madoc. Half of 29 in the 2nd JOHN G. T. COCHRANE, Proprietor.

## LIST OF LETTERS

in Madoc Post Office, Sept. 1st, 1867.

Frederick Haskins, Charles Hinehill, Ann Johnson, John Johnson, Lewis Irving, A. S. Jordan, R. J. Keene, Mrs. Knight, Dr. O. C. (2) Linton, James Mahoney, Thos. Moore, Wm. Morrison, Wm. Peck, Isaac Pierce, Richd. Robinson, W. R. Root, Geo. Robertson, Samuel. Rider, Martha Richards, David Ross, M. Ringer, Jno. Smart, Jno. Storey, James Taylor, James Wood, Jno. (3) Wood, S. C. Wallon, R. E.

For Advertisers Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, Postmaster.

## E. D. O'FLYNN

the HIGHEST PRICE for Hides and DRY HIDES, in Warehouse.

## PRINTING

AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE with Taste and Dispatch.

THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

## Folding Window Shades. CAROTHERS, MCGILASHAN & CO.

Manufacturers of Window Shades, (Next door to PARKER'S HOTEL, STIRLING.) ARE NOW Prepared to Supply FOLDING WINDOW SHADES, of all Dimensions and Colours. All Orders promptly executed at the shortest notice. Stirling, August, 1867.

## PIERCE, PARKER & CO.,

Real Estate Agents, Office, opposite Royal Hotel, MADOC, C.W.

WE OFFER for SALE a large amount of the CHOICEST MINERAL LANDS in Canada. These lands were selected from the Government Geological Surveys, and noted among the BEST Mineral Lands.

Persons wishing to purchase

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY.

Will please call and examine our LIST of LANDS located in the Townships of MADOC, MARMORA, and ELZEYR.

MAPS, comprising a full Geological, and Provincial Land Surveyor's Report, together with Specimens of the ROCK from each lot, furnished parties buying.

EST TITLES PERFECT. CROWN PATENTS accompanying each Deed.

SURVEYS made, Abstracts procured, and Taxes paid for Non-residents.

MINERAL LANDS and MINING STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Madoc, July, 1867.

## VICTORIA GOLD MINES.

THREE MINES are situated on Lots No. 26 in the 9th con., 29 in the 10th, and 28 in the 11th concession of Madoc. From the two first named, as assays from rock on the surface were made on July 31st, by Mr. Wyckoff, and one yielded at the rate of \$1 in silver, and \$8.40 in gold to the ton. The return from 29 in the 11th was \$14 in gold, from the surface.

Part of these lots are for sale, together with a few others in the 1, 2, and 3rd concessions of Elzevir.

For particulars, apply to JAMES WHITE, Representative of the Victoria Gold Mining Co., Port Hope;—or to GEORGE WHITE,—Residence, Madoc Village.

These Lots will be disposed of on favourable terms,—at low figures for cash down.

August 2, 1867.

JAMES WHITE.

## DENTISTRY.

MR. WALKER will be in MADOC, punctually, on the 30th of SEPTEMBER.—T one who wish Artificial Teeth inserted, will find it to their advantage not to put off calling on the Dentist till the last of his visit. as, sometimes, changes require to be made to insure comfort and give satisfaction to all concerned.

## Mining Lands For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his FARM, of 200 ACRES, Lot No. 16 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, only two lots from the RICHARDSON MINE.

Apply on the premises to the owner

Or to C. G. GREAM, Madoc.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

## JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS to lend on good Real Estate security. Apply to C. G. GREAM, Conveyancer, Madoc.

## Mineral Lands

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.

1,000 ACRES of MINERAL LANDS For Sale, or to Lease, in the Gold Regions of MADOC and ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

For further particulars, apply to T. A. MITCHELL, North American Hotel, Madoc,—or to M. B. McCREGUE, Office over A. F. Wood's store, Madoc.

Madoc, June 1st, 1867.

## Village Lots, for Building Purposes,

at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards price and terms of payment. Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the premises.

## The "New Dominion" Hotel,

Millbridge, Hastings Road.

GOLD-MINERS with and Every Accommodation at the "New Dominion."—Moderate Charges, the Best Liquors, Comfortable Beds, and Good Stabling.

A New name but the old stand, and the old attention to all friends.

ISAAC GOLDING

## Mineral Rights!

FOR SALE OR LEASE,

PORTIONS of the Whole of LOTS 11 and 13 in the Thirteenth Concession of HUNTINGDON.

The Grants from Lot 11 has been assayed, and both Gold and Silver found.

For further particulars apply in writing to the Owner, R. R. FERRY, or to

CHARLES GREAM,

Conveyancer and Land Agent, Madoc.

## MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,

AND

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,

MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.

Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

## McLeod & Carre,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, DRAUGHTSMEN, and PATENT SOLICITORS,

187 1-2, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

McLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co.,

MADOC.

## William Baldwin Sullivan,

LATE OF TORONTO,

BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Next to A. F. Wood's, MADOC, C. W.

Land and Mining Business promptly and carefully attended to. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, and other documents, prepared on the shortest notice.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

## MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

## MISS DRISCOLL,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER

Stamming, &c. Cooper Street, Madoc.

## MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

## THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL, has been lately Repainted and furnished anew and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor

## FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,

AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET. MADOC.

## MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, Sept. 28, 1867.

ASHES.....\$2.00 @ 100 lbs.

WHEAT (Fall).....\$1.25

(Spring).....\$1.15

BARLEY.....None offering

RYE.....\$2.00

OATS.....\$2.00

PEAS.....\$2.00

PORK.....\$2.00

HIDES.....\$2.00

SHEEPskins.....\$2.00

BUTTER.....\$2.00

EGGS.....\$2.00

## Belleville Markets.

Fall Wheat, \$2.00 @ 100 Spring Wheat, \$1.00 @ 100

Peas, \$2.00 @ 100 Hides, \$2.00 @ 100 Sheepskins, \$1.00 @ 100

Barley, \$2.00 @ 100 Rye, \$2.00 @ 100 Potatoes, \$2.00 @ 100

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

**BARLEY FOR HALIFAX.**—Messrs. T. M. Clark & Co. of this city, are shipping 55,000 bushels of selected barley per steamer Ottawa, to Halifax.—*Leader.*

The supply of barley on the Toronto market on Saturday was enormous—nearly one thousand teams having come to the city laden with that article. Of these no less than 241 were fed at the stables of Mr. Likens, proprietor of the Clyde Hotel. This gentleman is about to increase his stable accommodation so as to be able to receive 300 teams.—*lb.*

The official Gazette of the 21st inst. contains the following militia order:—"The several corps to whom ball ammunition for the Snider-Enfield rifles has lately been distributed, are authorized to expend 30 rounds only per man at target practice, until further orders."

A telegram states that a visit to the De Lery gold mines has been made by the directors with very satisfactory results. They returned fully convinced of the richness and importance of the Chaudiere region.

A member of the London "Canoe Club" rowed across the English channel lately, in 11 hours. He was out of sight of land only 15 minutes. His canoe was 16 feet long and 22 inches wide.

Three men and a boy have been very successful on the Gilbert river for some weeks past, having found between \$300 and \$400 worth of gold per day.

**GRAT FIRE AT ST. PIERRE, MEXICO.**—Sept. 17.—This place has been visited with a terrible fire. It broke out last night and 200 houses were destroyed. The total amount of loss cannot be definitely ascertained.

Charles Dickens, in a letter to the *Times*, contradicts the rumour that he was in delicate health, saying that he "never was better in his life." The sole ground for the rumour was that Mr. Dickens had been suffering from an inflamed foot, and that Sir Henry Thompson insisted upon his giving up all exercise for a week.

The *Montreal Gazette* acknowledges that it was entirely erroneous in saying that Mr. Devlin received money from New York Fenians to assist his election, and states that the cheque was trust money sent by a lawyer, Mr. A. Gorman, of New York, for a niece of Mr. Devlin, and there have been others similar to it.

The *Woodstock Times* says:—"It is the intention of parties in this country, who have applied suitable for shipment, to send their crops to the Liverpool market. This was tried last year and with good results, and the present season will see a much larger exportation of fruit than previously." We have heard of one gentleman in the Niagara district, Mr. Hall, who has a contract to ship 2,000 barrels. The fruit trade of Canada would be greatly increased if our farmers were wise.

**LABOR HOURS IN ENGLAND.**—An act of the British Parliament for regulating the hours of labor for children and women employed in workshops, has just gone into effect in Great Britain. It provides that no child under eight years of age is to be employed at any handicraft; no older child is to be employed for a longer time than six hours and a half a day; no young person or woman for more than twelve hours a day; and that no child, young person or woman shall be employed in any handicraft on Sunday, or after two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, except in cases where not more than five persons are employed in the same establishment, and where the employment consists in making or repairing articles sold by retail on the premises. No child under eleven years of age is to be employed in grinding in the metal trades or in fusian cutting. The act also provides for enforcing attendance at schools, and parents are to cause their children to attend, under a penalty for each offence.

A washerwoman known as "Old Kate," living in Milwaukee, died recently of a disease which baffled each seemed to every physician in the city. Her stomach medicine that was administered had any effect upon her, and her malady increased with time. At last she died a most horrible death. In order to satisfy their curiosity, it was resolved among the medical men who had attended her to hold a post mortem examination of her body. Dr. Haase opened the body, when a number of large crabs, alive and active, were found disporting themselves. They were doubtless the cause of her death. She had probably drunk the eggs in water, which, developing, had become crabs.

**UNITED STATES RECIPROCITY.**—Without entering now into the merits of the reciprocity question, we cannot help watching with considerable interest the

expressions of public opinion in the United States upon the subject. Our neighbours seem to think they failed in their usual astuteness when they demanded a repeal of the treaty of 1854, and there is evidently a desire to endeavour to restore matters to their former footing. They cannot, however, avoid a fling at the new system of things amongst us, even while solicitous to propitiate our good feeling. The editor of the *Commercial Bulletin*, whose remarks are quoted in the *New York papers*, very innocently remarks that "circumstances connected with our currency and foreign commerce have afforded them—the Canadians—a greater compensation for the loss of our trade than we have able to obtain in other quarters," which is about tantamount to saying that they themselves have made a very big mistake. He goes on, however, to say—

"We presume the new fangled government of the Dominion of Canada is alive to its material interests, and, with the sanction of the mother country, would be glad to renew a commercial relation with the United States, which has proved so mutually advantageous. The present is a good time to bring up the subject for consideration, when home politics are growing stale, and both governments are looking around for extended commercial alliance."

Barring the word "new fangled," which, as a term of irony, we can well afford from an American, we have no objection to this paragraph. There is a good deal in home politics on both sides which will make a little healthy commercial legislation a relief, and we have no objection to see our neighbours take the initiative.—*Canadian Journal of Commerce.*

**LECTURE ON CANADIAN MINERAL RESOURCES.**—A special despatch to the *Leader*, dated Ottawa, Sept. 19, says:—"Dr. Otway, the celebrated mineralogist, lectured this evening before the Ottawa Natural History Society on the mineral resources of Canada. He spoke in glowing terms of the Madoc gold fields and the plumbago mines of Buckingham, near this city, which were the richest he had seen in the various portions of the globe he had visited. He characterized the mining laws of Canada, as the most absurd which could be invented, and advocated that government should grant subsidies to assist in developing the mineral resources of the country, as well as to establish mining schools. He was of the opinion that coal would be found in Canada; that the strata had merely sunk and were covered at a great depth. Mr. Billings, of Sir William Logan's staff, was present, and being called on controverted the last-mentioned opinion."

**THE NEW FRENCH GUNS.**—The *Paris* correspondent of the *London Star*, writing on the 2nd, says:—"The *Paris* correspondent of the *Messenger de Toulouse* states that Marshal Niel, the minister of war, on dismissing the troops encamped at Chalons, made use of the following significant words: 'Messieurs, you have been studying the theory of war; you will soon study its practice.' The experiments which are taking place at Mendon on the newly-invented portable guns would tend to confirm the Marshal's word. It would appear that a more terrible arm has never been invented. None but the artillery officers who direct the experiments are aware of the construction of these guns. They are brought on the ground in leather coverings; even the ammunitions and carriages are carefully concealed. The practice takes place behind a sandbag. The only fact which has transpired is that these guns project a perfect shower of balls on a target two yards in height, and measuring three feet across, at the enormous distance of 3,500 yards, each ball penetrating the half-inch iron target. Twenty rounds can be fired per minute, and two men for their transport. It is also stated that these guns, and has sent some officers to Mendon for the purpose of finding out all about them. They disguised themselves in blouse and gray linen trousers, so as to prevent the appearance of German workmen in search of employment. They were much pleased to find several Alsatian workmen near the exercise ground, with whom they entered into conversation in German. The Alsatians talked about the guns, gave them some details, and asked the Prussians to take a glass of wine at a neighbouring cabaret. Some drunken men were there and got into a row; the police entered in the caboose. Much to the amazement of one Prussian officer, they discovered their Prussian friends to have been *mouchards*, disguised, like themselves, as workmen. This discovery they only made in presence of the *Préfet de Police*, who politely requested the officers to return to Berlin by the earliest train, which they naturally promised to do. Thus has Bismarck for once been outwitted."

**WATCHING ONE ANOTHER.**—One of the *New York*

*Times'* European correspondents writes that the Austrian Government, suspicious of the designs of Russia, lately dispatched a number of staff officers to travel secretly through Russia, to gather information about the war preparations there. One of these officers travelled as far as the Caucasian frontier. It is given out, since the return of these expeditions, that the warlike preparations throughout the Russian Empire are immense. We have also learned through other sources of the exhaustive efforts the Russians are making to arm their troops with improved muskets. This work has but lately been begun, and it will take some time to enable the soldiers to handle them effectively. Russia has doubtless, on some accounts, been disappointed at the patching up of peace between the Powers of Western Europe; but she will be far better prepared for war when it does come than she would have been had it come during the past summer.

## VARIETIES.

"I love thee still," as the quiet husband said to the chattering wife.

A conscript being told that it was sweet to die for his country, excused himself on the ground that he never did like sweet things.

Saxo says he saw more pretty girls in Dublin than in London, and more in London than in Paris. That is because the number of the first is always Dublin.

At a negro ball, in lieu of "not transferable" on the tickets, a notice was posted over the door, "No gentleman admitted unless he comes himself."

Mr. Pitt, at Kidderminster, gave the following toast in compliment to the carpet manufacturers:—"May the trade of Kidderminster be trampled under foot by all the world."

England uses about 220 million pounds of paper annually. France yearly consumes 195 millions, while the United States demands more paper than both these countries combined—440 million pounds.

"With four metallic qualifications a man may be pretty sure of earthly success. These are—gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face, and iron in his heart."

An old maid, on the wintry side of fifty, hearing of the marriage of a pretty young lady, her friend, observed with a deep and sentimental sigh, "Well, I suppose it is what we all must come to."

A short time since a surgeon was called as a witness, for the purpose of proving damages upon an action of assault. He deposed that he had been the plaintiff; and being asked if bleeding had been necessary, candidly answered: "We always find it necessary to do something when sent for."

The oldest locomotive in America was broken up the other day at a machine shop in Bangor. It was the "Pioneer," a ten-ton engine, and one of the early machines built in England by Stephenson, the inventor of the locomotive. It was built at his works in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1825, and ran its first trip Nov. 6, 1836. Its last trip was done Aug. 16, 1867.

Men talk idly about empire, nation, family. The foundation of the empire is in the nation, of the nation in the family, of the family in the individual; in fine, government is founded on the people, the people on the family, the family on the chief.

Mr. Bazalgette, the chief engineer to the Board of Works, computes that the "unprecedented" fall of rain which took place between midnight on July 25 and nine o'clock on the following morning, deluged London with 26,000,000 tons of water. Thus one-eighth of the average rainfall of a whole year fell in nine hours.

**AN EFFECTUAL SIGNAL.**—"Rather an amusing story is going about of a verdant youth who recently came down from Cuslettin to Strabane on some business, and who in returning again to the station, found he was almost in time to be too late. He hurried up to the gate at full speed, but it was too late to hear the fatal signal given, and to see the train passing quickly off at an increasing speed. With a face full of excitement, and with as much authority as he was capable of commanding, he shouted to the guard at the top of his voice, 'Stop for Lord Lifford's coming!' It seemed like magic, the obsequious guard instantly signalled the speed slackened, the train stopped, moved back, and took its place by the platform, awaiting the Lordship's arrival. Meanwhile, the very anxious herald secured his ticket, and with great composure took his seat in a third-class carriage. Then putting his head out at the window, he informed the obliging guard that his Lordship had entered, and that he might move on. He was obeyed."